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THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

LATEST DISCLOSURES.

HOW MR. BEECHER'S CARD WAS RECEIVED BY THE PUBLIC—THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE STILL AT WORK—MRS. TILTON'S STATEMENT.

The Tilton-Beecher matter continued yesterday to excite universal attention, and fresh disclosures were anxiously looked for. In Brooklyn Mr. Beecher's card was very freely commented upon. Members of his congregation, when questioned as to their opinion of the production, professed to believe that it effectually disposed of all the allegations made by Mr. Tilton. Other persons having full confidence in Mr. Beecher said that, while they considered his card weak and obscure, they had no doubt he would, at some future date, be able to disprove every charge that had been brought against him. Another large class of the community entertains the opinion that Mr. Tilton's charge, having been made in a specific way, should be answered as specifically. Such persons very freely express the belief that Mr. Beecher's denial does not satisfactorily explain or refute the charges made against him. Late in the afternoon Mrs. Tilton published a card denying the statements made by her husband regarding Mr. Beecher and herself. The investigating committee continued in session during the afternoon and evening, being engaged for the most part in the cross-examination of Mr. Tilton. A full report of all the new phases of the case will be found below.

THE COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

OUTLINE OF MR. TILTON'S CROSS-EXAMINATION—MRS. TILTON AND MR. MOULTON TO APPEAR TO-DAY.

The Investigating Committee met again yesterday afternoon, at the residence of Mr. Augustus Storrs, No. 34 Monroe street, Brooklyn, Mr. Sage, as usual, presiding. The counsel for the committee, Mr. Beecher's counsel, and Mr. Tilton were present. The latter gentleman looked somewhat better than he did on the previous day; he did not wear such a down-cast, troubled countenance as on Wednesday, his step was more elastic, and his manner in general indicated that he was not so despondent as on previous occasions when he appeared before the committee. He showed no anxiety to enter into conversation, and appeared pleased when the reporters permitted him to enter Mr. Storrs' house without asking him any questions. Inside, however, he was not so fortunate. He fell into Gen. Tracy's hands, and questions of a very ugly nature were put to him, to some of which he replied in a manner indicating a tortured mind. On the previous day, as noted elsewhere, the General, as counsel for Mr. Beecher, felt it his duty to examine, or rather cross-examine, Mr. Tilton in reference to his previous life, so far as his moral character was concerned, and the replies showed that counsel had touched a very sore spot. Mr. Tilton, by way of retaliation, threatened that, if that line of cross-examination was continued, he should mention matters which would not be pleasant to Mr. Beecher or his friends. Gen. Tracy, however, persevered with his questions, but the witness considered them "insulting," and declined to answer. The General next put several questions relating to alleged acts of immorality on the part of Mr. Tilton, and asked if he had not brought certain women to his house in Livingston street in the absence of his wife. Counsel said he put these questions as it was essential to know what kind of a home he had made for Mrs. Tilton before Mr. Beecher had, according to his allegations, corrupted her and ruined that home. Mr. Tilton, however, refused to answer these questions.

Gen. Tracy next asked if Mr. Tilton's intimacy with public women had not greatly disturbed Mrs. Tilton, and made her life unhappy. Mr. Tilton here became quite indignant, and turning to counsel said: "What do you mean, Sir, to talk to me of public women?"

A Member of the Committee—Mr. Tilton, Mr. Tracy does not mean public women in an odious sense. He means so-called reformers.

Mr. Tilton—O, yes, Elizabeth was very much annoyed that I ever should associate with such persons. She said they were not sound in theology; they were heretics, and exercised bad influence on me. She talked very much about it, and always opposed it. One great grievance of my wife was that I was not a minister. I thank God I am not a clergyman. I despise the Church. I despise creeds. Not but that I am a religious man. I love God, but I despise the Church. I saw the cowardice of the Church in the great anti-slavery fight, and it has always been false. But Elizabeth has always had a reverence for the Church, and she has been greatly disturbed because I could not receive the doctrine of the Lord. It is a sort of key-stone to her whole faith that Christ is divine, and my refusal to believe it has been the subject of many conversations and many of her prayers. She spends whole hours on her knees in prayer. A whiter-souled woman does not live to-day than Elizabeth Tilton.

Mr. Tracy—Have you any evidence of Mr. Beecher's adultery except what you say your wife told you?

Mr. Tilton—I have not.

Yesterday the line of examination indicated was resumed, and certain letters which were not forthcoming on Wednesday were submitted by Mr. Tilton. The most important of the documents, however, have not been produced, but it is said that Mr. Moulton will submit them to-day before the committee. Mr. Tilton was in close conversation with him yesterday morning, and it was rumored that Moulton would "stand by his friend." Tilton's cross-examination was completed yesterday afternoon. He left the committee-room at 6:30 P. M., and after reaching the street he was met by the reporters. They handed him an evening paper containing Mrs. Tilton's reply to his charges, and asked him if he desired to say anything in reference to it. He snatched at the paper hastily, became exceedingly nervous, his face flushed, and he evinced much agitation of mind. Glancing at the large "headings," he ran up the steps leading to Mr. Storrs' house, pulled the bell, and was admitted. Two members of the committee and the stenographer had departed, but a quorum remained. Mr. Tilton, producing the paper, asked the committee if they had seen his wife's statement. He was informed that the committee had no official knowledge of the document; it had not been submitted to them. Neither had they seen it either in manuscript or in print. Mr. Tilton handed the paper to the Chairman, who read the statement, and then passed it on to the other members, who also read it. Gen. Tracy, however, did not seem anxious to peruse it, for the simple reason, as alleged, that he had seen and revised it before it was sent to the press. Mr. Tilton, of course, denied the truth of his wife's statements, but he was informed that the matter was not before the committee, but that when Mrs. Tilton appeared before them he could, if he chose, cross-examine her as to any statements she might make. Mr. Tilton then retired, seeming still agitated, and refused to give any information to the reporters. In a few minutes afterward the other members of the committee, accompanied by Gen. Tracy, left Mr. Storrs' residence, to meet again this afternoon. Gen. Tracy, with his usual courtesy, stated that the cross-examination of Mr. Tilton had been brought to a close; that he had submitted some documents, but that the most important ones in connection with the case were not given in evidence. Mr. Moulton, he said, would be asked to testify, and it was probable that he would appear before the committee to-day. If he did not do so, the committee would examine whoever came forward, and there was a possibility that Mrs. Tilton would submit her statement to the committee this afternoon. It was rumored that Mr. Tilton had secured the services of Gen. Butler to appear as his counsel before the committee at its future sittings, but this rumor could not be traced to any reliable source.

STATEMENT OF MRS. ELIZABETH R. TILTON.

To pick up anew the sorrows of the last ten years, the stings and pains I had daily schooled myself to bury and forgive, makes this imperative duty, as called forth by the malicious statement of my husband, the saddest act of my life. Besides, my thought of following the Master contradicts this act of my pen, and a sense of the perversion of my life-faith almost compels me now to stand aside till God Himself delivers.

Yet I see in this wanton act an urgent call and privilege from which I shrink not. To reply in detail to the twenty-two articles of arraignment, I shall not attempt at present. Yet, if called upon to testify to each and all of them, I shall not hesitate to do so. Suffice it for my purpose now that I reply to one or more of the most glaring charges.

Touching the feigned sorrow of my husband's compulsory revelations, I solemnly avow that long before the Woodhull publication I knew him by insinuation and direct statement to have repeated to every near relative and friend the substance of these accusations which shock the moral sense of the entire community this day. Many times, when hearing that certain persons had spoken ill of him, he has sent me to chide them for so doing; and then and there I learned he had been before me with his calumnies against myself, so that I was speechless.

The reiteration in his statement that he had "persistently striven to hide" these so-called facts is utterly false, as his hatred to Mr. Beecher has existed these many years, and the determination to ruin Mr. Beecher has been the one aim of his life.

Again, the perfidy with which the holiest love a wife ever offered has been recklessly discovered in this publication, reaches well nigh to sacrilege, and, added to this, the endeavor, like the early scandal of Mrs. Woodhull, to make my own works condemn me, has no parallel.

Most conspicuously, my letter quoting the reading of *Griffith Gaunt*. Had Mr. Tilton read the pure character of Catharine, he would have seen that I lifted myself beside it—as near as any human may affect an ideal. But it was her character, and not the incidents of fiction surrounding it, to which I referred. Hers was no sin of criminal act or thought.

A like "confession" with hers, I had made to Mr. Tilton in telling of my love to my friend and Pastor, one year before. And I now add that, notwithstanding all misrepresentations and anguish of soul, I owe to my acquaintance and friendship with Mr. Beecher, as to no other human instrumentality, that encouragement in my mental life, and that growth toward the divine nature, which enable me to walk daily in a lively hope of the life beyond.

The shameless charges in articles 7, 8, and 9 are fearfully false in each and every particular.

The letter referred to in Mr. Tilton's tenth paragraph was obtained from me by importunity, and by representations that it was necessary for him to use in his then pending difficulties with Mr. Bowen. I was then sick, nigh unto death, having suffered a miscarriage only four days before. I signed whatever he required, without knowing or understanding its import. The paper I have never seen, and do not know what statements it contained.

In charge 18, a letter of mine, addressed to Mr. Francis Moulton, is quoted to prove that I never desired a separation or was advised by Mr. or Mrs. Beecher to leave my husband. I reply the letter was of Mr. Tilton's own concoction, which he induced me to copy and sign as my own—an act which, in my weakness and mistaken thought to help him, I have done too often during these unhappy years.

The implication that the harmony of our home was unbroken till Mr. Beecher entered it as a frequent guest and friend, is a lamentable satire upon the household where he himself, years before, laid the corner-stone of Free Love, and desecrated its altars up to the time of my departure; so that the atmosphere was not only godless, but impure for my children. And in this effort and throe of agony, I would fain lift my daughters, and all womanhood, from the insidious and diabolical teachings of these latter days.

His frequent efforts to prove me insane, weak-minded, insignificant, of mean presence, all rank in the category of heartlessness, selfishness, and falsehood, have their climax in his present endeavor to convince the world that I am, or ever have been unable to distinguish between an innocent and a guilty love.

In summing up the whole matter, I affirm myself before God to be innocent of the crimes laid upon me; that never have I been guilty of adultery with Henry Ward Beecher in thought or deed; nor has he ever offered to me an indecorous or improper proposal.

To the further charge that I was led away from my home by Mr. Beecher's friends, and by the advice of a lawyer whom Mr. Beecher had sent to me, and who, in advance of my appearing before the committee, arranged with me the questions and answers which were to constitute my testimony in Mr. Beecher's behalf, I answer, that this is again untrue, having never seen the lawyer until introduced to him a few moments before the arrival of the committee by my step-father, Judge Morse; and in further reply I submit the following statement of my action before the committee, and the separation from my husband.

The publication of Mr. Tilton's letter in answer to Dr. Bacon I had not known nor suspected when on Wednesday evening he brought home the *Golden Age*, handing it to me to read. Looking down its columns I saw, well nigh with blinding eyes, that he had put into execution the almost daily threat of his life—"that *he* lived to crush out Mr. Beecher; that the God of Battles was in *him*; he had always been Mr. Beecher's superior, and all that lay in his path, wife, children, or reputation, if need be, should fall before this purpose."

I did not read it. I saw enough without reading. My spirit rose within me as never before.

"Theodore," I said, "tell me what means this quotation from Mr. Beecher? Two years ago you came to me at midnight saying: 'Elizabeth, *all* letters and papers concerning my difficulties with Mr. Beecher and Mr. Bowen are burned, destroyed; now don't *you* betray me, for I have nothing to defend myself with.'"

"Did you believe that?" said he.

"I certainly did, implicitly," I said.

"Well, let me tell you—they all *live*; not one is destroyed."

If this was said to intimidate me it had quite the contrary effect. I had never been so fearless, nor seen so clearly before with whom I was dealing.

Coming to me a little later he said: "I want you to read it; you will find it a vindication of *yourself*. You have not stood before the community for five years as you now do."

Roused still further by the wickedness hid behind so false a mask, I replied: "Theodore, understand me, this is the last time you call me publicly to walk through this filth. My character needs no vindication at this late hour from *you*. There was a time, had you spoken out clearly, truthfully, and manfully for me, I had been grateful, but now I shall speak and act for myself. Know, also, that if in the future I see a scrap of paper referring to any human being, however remote, which it seems to me you might use or pervert for your own ends, I will destroy it."

"This means battle on your part, then," said he.

"Just so far," I replied.

I write this because these words of mine he has since used to my harm.

The next morning I went to my brother, and told him that now *I* had decided to act in this matter; that I had been treated by my husband as a nonentity from the beginning, a plaything, to be used or let alone at will; that it had always seemed to me that I was a party not a little concerned. I then showed him a card I had made for publication.

He respected the motive, but still advised silence on my part. I yielded to him thus far, as to appearing in the public prints; but counseling with my*self, and no other*, it occurred to me that among the brethren of my own communion I might be heard.

Not knowing of any church committee, I asked the privilege of such an interview in the parlors of those who had always been our mutual friends. Mr. and Mrs. Ovington then learned, for the first time, that the committee would meet that night, and advised me to see *those* gentlemen, as perhaps the goodliest persons I could select. This I accordingly did.

There, *alone*, I pleaded the cause of my husband and my children, the result being that their hearts were moved in sympathy for my family—a feeling their Pastor had shared for years, and for which he was now suffering.

On going home I found my husband reading in bed. I told him where I had been, and that I did not conceal anything from him, as his habit was from me. He asked who the gentlemen were; said no more; rose, dressed himself, and bade me good-by forever.

The midnight following I was awakened by my husband standing by my bed. In a very tender, kind voice, he said he wished to see me. I rose instantly, followed him into his room, and, sitting on the bed-side, he drew me into his lap, said "he was proud of me, loved me; that nothing ever gave him such real peace and satisfaction as to hear me well spoken of; that, meeting a member of the committee, he had learned that he had been mistaken as to my motive in seeing the committee, and had hastened to assure me that he had been thoroughly wretched since his rash treatment of me the night before," &c.

Then and there we covenanted sacredly our hearts and lives—I most utterly; renewing my trust in the one human heart I loved.

The next day, how happy we were! Theodore wrote a statement, to present to the committee when they should call upon him, to all of which I heartily acceded. This document, God knows, was a true history of this affair, completely vindicating my honor and the honor of my Pastor. In the afternoon he left me to show it to his friends.

He returned home early in the evening, passing the happiest hours I had known for years; renewedly assuring me that there was no rest for him away from me. So, in grateful love to the dear Father, I slept. Oh, that the end had then come! I would not then record the cruel blow "which made a woman mad outright."

The next morning he called upon our friends, Mr. and Mrs. Ovington, and there, with a shocking bravado, began a wicked tirade, adding with oath and violence the shameless slanders against Mr. Beecher, of which I now believe him to be the author.

This fearful scene I learned next day. In the afternoon he showed me his invitation from the committee to meet them that evening. I did not then show my hurt, but carried it heavily within, but calmly without, all night, till early morning.

Reflection upon this scene at Mr. Ovington's convinced me that, notwithstanding my husband's recent professions to me, his former spirit was unchanged; that his declarations of repentance and affection were only for the purpose of gaining my assistance to accomplish his ends in his warfare upon Mr. Beecher. In the light of these conclusions my duty appeared plain.

I rose quietly, and having dressed, roused him only to say, "Theodore, I will never take another step by your side. The end has indeed come!"

He followed me to Mrs. Ovington's to breakfast, saying I was unduly excited, and that he had been misrepresented, perhaps—but leaving me determined as before.

How to account for the change which twenty-four hours have been capable of working in his mind, these many years past, I leave for the eternities with their mysteries to reveal. That he is an unreliable and unsafe guide, whose idea of truth-loving is self-loving, it is my misfortune in this late, sad hour to discover.

ELIZABETH R. TILTON.

JULY 23, 1874.

MR. BEECHER'S DEFENSE.

WHAT IS SAID ABOUT IT—WILL A SUIT FOR SLANDER OR LIBEL BE BROUGHT AGAINST MR. TILTON?

Mr. Beecher's defense was freely discussed in both this City and Brooklyn yesterday. The members of his own church were perfectly satisfied with it as a complete refutation of Mr. Tilton's charges, but it is only fair to say that outside of Plymouth Church, and even among Mr. Beecher's admirers, there were many to be found who would have been better pleased if Mr. Beecher had been more explicit on certain points. Others, too, admirers, if not friends, of the great preacher, felt that Mr. Beecher should not leave the vindication of his character in the hands of any committee. They think that the matter as it now stands is of too serious a nature to be disposed of by a committee who have no judicial functions, and who are not empowered to take evidence on oath, and who, from their connection with Plymouth Church, would naturally be considered by a large section of the public as likely to be biased in their judgment, to a certain extent. For this reason there is a growing feeling that Mr. Beecher should have an investigation conducted before a court of law, and that to enable him to do this he should prefer a charge of perjury against Mr. Tilton, or bring an action against him for slander. Either of these courses would, it is considered, elucidate the truth, and would do justice to all parties concerned.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY WINSLOW ON THE ORIGINAL LETTERS.

The statement was made in all the morning papers of yesterday that Mr. Tilton had refused, when before the Investigating Committee, to produce the original letters which he claims exist, the copies of which contained in the "statement" afford the strongest evidence so far produced in support of the charges preferred. This statement was made on the authority of Gen. Tracy, Mr. Beecher's counsel, but was contradicted by Mr. Tilton, who said to a TIMES' reporter that he had not refused to produce the originals. District Attorney Winslow, who is a member of the committee, said yesterday that Mr. Tilton did not absolutely refuse to lay the originals before the committee, but when the matter was talked about, certain conditions were mentioned, and these were discussed at length. It was finally agreed, Mr. Winslow said, that Mr. Tilton should place the originals before the committee at its meeting yesterday in Mr. Storrs' house, reported elsewhere. Mr. Winslow further said that the committee had made up their minds to get at the bottom of the matter, and to examine separately and thoroughly every allegation contained in the statement.

MR. BEECHER, MRS. BEECHER, AND MRS. TILTON.

Mr. Beecher remained at his house during the day, but refused to see all persons not connected with him by ties of relationship or intimate acquaintance. During a short interview had with Mrs. Beecher she said that her husband was annoyed by the accusations of Mr. Tilton, but that they had no other effect upon him. He firmly believed that he would come spotless out of his present trial, and was comforted and supported by the confidence and sympathy of his congregation, and other friends who knew him best. Mrs. Tilton still continues in good health and spirits, but is not accessible to any but her relations. Theodore Tilton was again before the committee yesterday, and was cross-examined at length.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. FRANCIS MOULTON.

Last evening a TIMES reporter called on Mr. Francis Moulton at his residence No. 49 Remsen street. In answer to a question as to whether he thought Mr. Tilton would reply to the letter published by Mrs. Tilton, he said that he could not say, and indeed he would rather not say anything in regard to the matter. He thought that in the very peculiar position he occupied it would be improper for him to express any opinion, or make any statement at present. When asked whether the committee had requested him to make any statement before them, he said they had not. He was then asked whether it was his intention to make a statement before them. To this he replied that he really could not say whether he would or not. It is said that Mr. Tilton held a long conference with Mr. Moulton and other friends last night. At 9:30 he received a telegram at his own house, and at once went to Mr. Moulton's.

GEN. TRACY ON THE SITUATION.

MR. BEECHER AND MRS. TILTON PREPARING DETAILED STATEMENTS—WHY THE INVESTIGATION IS PRIVATE.

A TIMES reporter called, last evening, at the house of Gen. Tracy, and was fortunate in finding him at home. Mr. Tracy was reticent. On certain subjects he talked freely. He thought Mrs. Tilton's statement an admirable reply to the charges made by her husband. The most important part in her reply was, he thought, the portion which referred to the document drawn up by Mr. Tilton last week exonerating herself and Mr. Beecher from all blame. On being asked where that document was, Mr. Tracy said that he supposed that Tilton had it. There was nothing to fear, Mr. Tracy thought, from the testimony of Mr. Francis Moulton. Mr. Beecher never made any confession to that gentleman, as alleged, and his testimony could only be material in so far as it went to corroborate or upset the documentary evidence offered by Mr. Tilton. The committee got through with the examination of Mr. Tilton before its adjournment last evening. Most of the session was occupied in reading the letters of Mrs. Tilton offered in evidence by her husband. Gen. Tracy informed the reporter that he had seen Mr. Beecher in the morning, and that gentleman was at work upon an elaborate statement refuting in detail the allegations made by Tilton. That statement would be given to the public after it had been submittted to the committee, as would also another statement which was being prepared by Mrs. Tilton. At the next meeting of the committee Mrs. Tilton will be examined at length, and when her testimony has been concluded Mr. Beecher will take the stand. It is possible that Mr. Beecher may testify before Tilton, but in any event all the testimony will be given to the public after it has been submitted to the committee. In answer to a question as to why the meetings of the committee were not held in public, Gen. Tracy said that, in the course of the investigation the names of third parties were constantly used, and many things transpired which, while they were not immediately connected with the principal actors, would be injurious to others. Incidentally, Mr. Tracy made the statement that Mr. Beecher had not seen Mrs. Tilton in two years. The General, while confident that Mr. Beecher would establish his complete and entire innocence, was apparently anxious to learn from the reporter which side of the case most favorably impressed the public.

Being informed that Mrs. Victoria Woodhull was on her way to this City from the West, and asked if the committee would avail itself of her testimony, Mr. Tracy answered that he could not answer that question. Mr. Tilton might call her, and in that event he supposed the committee would receive her testimony.

WHAT MR. OVINGTON SAYS.

A TIMES reporter called last evening at the residence of Mr. Ovington, in Hicks street, where Mrs. Tilton is at present stopping. Mrs. Tilton could not be seen, but Mr. Ovington reported that she was in excellent health, and prepared at any time to go before the committee and substantiate the facts related in her reply to Mr. Tilton. Like Gen. Tracy, Mr. Ovington laid great stress on the document drawn up last week by Mr. Tilton, in which he completely exonerated his wife, and pledged himself to make no further statements injurious to Mr. Beecher. This document was written on fifteen pages of foolscap, but contained nothing in the way of documentary evidence. It was read to the Ovington family by Mr. Tilton, and an intimation of its character was conveyed to the Investigating Committee. The committee, it is said, refused to receive it as a final settlement of the matter, for the reason that it left the way open for future attacks on Mr. Beecher. The Ovingtons considered it a complete exoneration of Mrs. Tilton, but only a partial exoneration of Mr. Beecher, and for that reason rejected it. The existence of this document is undoubted, and if it should reach the Investigating Committee is relied on to utterly refute any subsequent statements made by Mr. Tilton.

MR. TILTON SAID TO BE IN CONSULTATION WITH GEN. BUTLER.

Among the many rumors that found currency in Brooklyn yesterday in relation to the scandal, was one to the effect that on Monday evening last Gen. Butler called on Gen. Tracy, and addressed to Mr. Beecher's counsel this rather significant remark: "There ought not to be a quorum of the committee to-night—Tilton has a case." Now, although the very words alleged to have been used by Gen. Butler are quoted, no person appears to be able to state of his own knowledge that Gen. Butler visited Gen. Tracy in relation to the Beecher matter at all. Mr. Tilton's friends insist that he did, and intimate that the visit was made at the solicitation of Mr. Francis Moulton, whose intimate knowledge of all the facts and circumstances of the case enabled him to convince Gen. Butler that the interests of all parties would be best subserved by a reconciliation, even such a reconciliation as could be effected at this time. It is certain that Gen. Butler, Mr. Moulton, and Mr. Tilton had a consultation on Monday, and as the rumor was widely spread in Brooklyn last evening, it is given for what it is worth.

NO DIVORCE SOUGHT BY MRS. TILTON.

It was stated yesterday that Mrs. Tilton had, through her lawyer, instituted legal proceedings with a view of obtaining a divorce from her husband. Gen. Tracy informed a TIMES reporter that there was no truth whatever in the statement. Mrs. Tilton has announced her determination of living apart from her husband in the future, but the legal formalities necessary to the act of separation have not yet been completed.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

THREE MEN KILLED—SIX OIL-TANKS IN FLAMES.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 23.—A terrible explosion occurred at the Standard Oil Works, near the Forest street crossing on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, at an early hour this morning. Robert McDonald, Charles McFarlin, and Christ Osterlin were engaged in drawing crude oil from a train of oil tanks into the reservoir below by means of pipes. One man went on top of one of the tanks to open the man-hole, when the gas from the oil ignited from the lantern which the man carried, and exploded with terrific force. The men were thrown some distance from the cars, their bodies covered with burning oil and completely surrounded by flames. No help could reach them, and not until the fire had abated were their crisped remains recovered. McDonald and McFarlin were single men, and Osterlin married. Six oil-tanks exploded, one after another, scattering burning oil in every direction. The oil-sheds along the railroad track were destroyed, and it was only through the well-directed and strenuous efforts of the firemen and citizens that a wide-spread conflagration was prevented. The loss is about $35,000; uninsured.

A RUNNING FEAT.

CONCORD, N. H., July 23.—Alfred Elson, a Maine pedestrian, attempted to run ten miles in an hour, here, this evening, and accomplished the feat in 62 minutes and 15 seconds.

BEATEN TO DEATH BY HER HUSBAND.

BOSTON, July 23.—Saturday night last Charles Croissant, a Frenchman, beat his wife on the head with a window-blind, and also kicked her on the side. This morning she died. Croissant was brought before the Municipal Court to answer to the complaint for manslaughter, and was held in $15,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

WASHINGTON.

THE NEW FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

OPENING OF THE BIDS AT THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT—OPTIONS FOR THE WHOLE NOT TO BE GIVEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day at noon, in the presence of Assistant Secretaries Conant and Hartley, and Mr. Bigelow, Chief of the Loan Division, commenced opening the proposals for the remainder of the five per cent. funded loan, in accordance with the terms of his circular of July 2. The bids were quite numerous. The bidders for the most part were New-York bankers. The aggregate amount of the bids made by banking firms is $76,000,000. A part of these bids include an option of six months for the remainder of the $179,000,000. A great many of the bids have special conditions, and are quite complicated. Besides this seventy-six millions bid for by firms there are also bids from a considerable number of private parties for an additional amount. The Treasury Department declines to make known the names of the bidders until after the list shall have been presented to the President to-morrow. In addition to the formal bids, the Secretary has received many applications for the direct purchase of the bonds at par, the purchasers to pay for them in gold. This, however, the Secretary is inhibited by law from doing. Existing statutes expressly provide that at no time shall the bonded debt of the United States be increased, and as the six per cent. bonds cannot be called in without three months' previous public notice, the Secretary is unable to sell bonds upon such applications. It is known that the Secretary is in favor of a change in the law which shall permit the sale of bonds direct to the people. There were a considerable number of the representatives of the leading New-York banking-houses here this morning expecting to be present at the opening of the bids. The Secretary decided that it was impracticable to permit the general public to be present at the opening. The variety and complex character of the bids and the further reason that it was not the intention of the Government to make the nature of the bids public until Friday, seemed to warrant this decision. Some of the bankers went home in bad humor in view of the fruitlessness of their journey. There is, however, no secrecy about the opening of the proposals, except that the names of the bidders and the amounts of and special conditions of the respective bids are not made public.

It is understood here to-night that none of the bids which are conditional upon an option of the entire $179,000,000 for any definite period will be accepted, as the Government seems unwilling to place the control of the market of United States securities in the hands of one firm.

THE GENEVA AWARD COURT.

The Geneva Award Commissioners are not fully agreed as to the time when they should adjourn. Some of the members of the commission desire to adjourn the commission until October. Others prefer to sit for business for about three weeks. It is probable that little more than the preparation of the rules will be done, when adjournment will be had until October.

MARINE HOSPITALS.

Of the thirty-one hospitals which have been built by the Government since the organization of the Marine Hospital Service, fourteen have been sold, one was transferred to the War Department, one abandoned, one burned, one destroyed by a flood, and one by a hurricane; one was injured by an earthquake and abandoned, one remains unfinished—its completion being impracticable—and ten remain in use, located as follows: At Chelsea, Mass.; Chicago, Ill.; Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Mich.; Louisville, Ky.; Mobile, Ala.; Pittsburg, Penn.; Portland, Me.; St. Louis, Mo., and Key West, Fla.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE VALUE OF THE FRANC.

In the case of Richard vs. Collector Arthur, recently decided in New-York by Judge Shipman, in regard to the value at which the franc of France should be taken in estimating the value of goods subject to duty ad valorem, the Government maintained that the value of the franc should be 19 3-10 cents, under the act of 1873, while the importers held that its value should be 18 4-10 cents, under the act of 1846. Judge Shipman having decided in favor of the importers, an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States by the Treasury Department. Other points, involving the same question, are pending, in which the whole amount of money involved is about a quarter of a million dollars.

REDEMPTION—THE EXPRESS ARRANGEMENT.

The amount of national bank notes received to-day for redemption was $256,698, making the total amount to date $6,852,446. A correspondent having requested the National Bank Redemption Agency to make a return for national bank notes remitted by him for redemption, either by a remittance to New-York on his credit, or by New-York draft, he has been informed that the arrangements of the Treasury Department with the express companies forbid the making of returns for currency redeemed otherwise than in new currency forwarded by express to the parties from whom the old currency is received. It was formerly the practice to make returns by New-York drafts, but the express companies alleged that the bankers throughout the West and South were availing themselves of this means of obtaining exchanges on New-York, and were thus greatly impairing the regular business of the companies. They claimed that the amount thus lost was much greater than that gained by the Government contract, the rates under which are much lower than private rates, and expressed their intention of withdrawing from the contract if the practice of returning checks was not discontinued. Under these circumstances the department rather than forego the advantageous arrangement with the Express company, consented to make returns only in new currency by express, and for similar reasons was compelled to adopt a like course in making returns for national bank notes.

CONSULAR RECOGNITION

The President has recognized Edwin M. Fowle as Commercial Agent of the Dominican Republic at Boston, and Leonardo Del Monte as Consul of the Dominican Republic at New-York.

MAILS FOR CUBA.

The schedule of steamers appointed to convey the United States mails to foreign countries during August, promulgated to-day, says no mails for Cuba will be dispatched from Philadelphia during that month. Mails, however, will leave New-York and Baltimore for Cuban ports.

THE NAVY.

Lieut. Wm. J. Moore is ordered to Newport, R. I., for instruction in the torpedo service. Lieut. Commander P. H. Cooper is detached from the practice-ship Constellation and from the Naval Academy, and placed on sick leave.

THE ARMY.

The following officers, who have been selected for transfer to the Ordnance Department, have been ordered to report to the Examining Board, to be convened at the ordnance agency in New-York, on the 1st of October, for examination: First Lieuts. William S. Starring, Second Artillery; Charles S. Smith, Fourth Artillery; Stanhope E. Blunt, Thirteenth Infantry; Second Lieuts. Frank Heath, Third Artillery; Daniel M. Taylor, First Artillery; David A. Lyle, Second Artillery; James Rockwell, Sr., First Cavalry; William B. Weir, Fifth Artillery, Joseph C. Ayres, Third Infantry, and Marcus W. Lyon, Thirteenth Infantry. The recent order assigning Col. Stewart Van Vliet, Assistant Quartermaster General, to duty in the Quartermaster General's office has been revoked. The order assigning Lieut. Col. Saxton, Assistant Quartermaster General, to duty at Buffalo is also revoked.

THE BOY MURDERER.

CONFESSION BY HIM OF THE MURDER OF THE BOY MILLEN.

BOSTON, July 23.—Jesse Pomeroy, the boy murderer, has confessed that he murdered the Millen boy on the 22d of last April, describing in detail how the murder was committed.

The *Globe* says that the boy has made a full and clear confession of his own free will, to two persons at least, and probably to more than two. Although these persons are not at liberty, at the present time, to disclose the whole story, they are willing that the public should know the essential particulars, and these we will give, though not in Jesse's own words. On the morning of the 22d of April, Jesse rose early and went to the store, and afterward went to the city, returning home about 9 o'clock. He remained at the store until 11:30 o'clock, when he told his mother that he was going to the city. She gave her permission, and he went over to his mother's house, where he remained a few moments, and then started for the city proper. He, however, went up Dorchester avenue to Eighth street, where he saw the little Millen boy, and immediately his evil genius got possession of him, and he determined to torture him, if not kill him. He asked the boy if he would like to see the steamer, and the boy said he would, and both started off in the direction of the marshes. When they arrived at the spot where the body was found, Jesse told the Millen boy to lie down, and the little fellow, not dreaming of his danger, did so. The young fiend then immediately sprang upon him, clapped his left hand over the little innocent's mouth to stop his outcries, and then, with the same jack-knife that he had but a month before been used to murder the unfortunate Katie Curran, the monster deliberately cut the throat of the little boy that he had so implicitly trusted him. The boy struggled fearfully, and the murderer, desperate at his failure in not at the first blow killing his victim, stabbed him repeatedly in the bowels and chest. He mutilated the body in a frightful manner, but does not know, as he says, to what extent, and finally left his victim in a dying condition. He cleaned his knife and person as well as he could, and then took a car for Boston proper, going to the Common, where he remained some time, and then returned home. The young murderer gives the same reason for committing this deed as he did for killing Katie Curran, "that he could not help it." He had no intention of killing any one up to the time of meeting the Millen boy, and the nefarious plan entered his head on the instant he beheld the boy. Once, he says, conscience or something made him turn back after he had started and leave the boy where he had found him, but something seemed to draw him on, and "he had to go." This in effect is the confession, and it was told in the same cool manner as was the story of the murder of Katie Curran. Jesse further stated that he made this confession not because it gave him pleasure, but because he feared his mother, brother, or some one else might be suspected.

THE RELEASE FROM THE REFORM SCHOOL EXPLAINED.

BOSTON, July 23.—As the question has exercised the public mind as to the release of Jesse Pomeroy, Gardiner Tufts, agent of the State Board of Charities, has prepared the following statement relative to the release of the boy:

After his arrival at the State Reform School, he was medically examined and pronounced sane. At school he gave no evidence of a cruel disposition; his conduct was exceedingly good, and he rose to the highest grade in the school, a privilege which he did not abuse. Sixteen months after the boy entered the school, the authorities investigated his home, and found that his mother was deserted by her husband; was a worthy woman, and that the boy could materially assist in the support of the family. Consequently, on the 6th of February the boy was released on probation, and in accordance with the best judgment of careful and honorable men with the facts before them.

THE INDIANS.

TWENTY-ONE PERSONS KILLED AND FOUR HUNDRED HORSES STOLEN IN NEW-MEXICO.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 23.—Advices from El Rito Creek, New-Mexico, to July 17, says twenty-one persons—six Americans and fifteen Mexicans—have been killed by Indians between Fort Bascom and the Raton Mountains up to the present time, and that 400 horses have been driven out of the Territory. A company of the Eighth Cavalry left Fort Union July 17 for Dry Cimarron River, the scene of the late Indian outrages.

A SCOUT NEAR FORT FETTERMAN—SEVEN INDIANS KILLED IN WYOMING.

OMAHA, Neb., July 23.—A three day's scout in Box Elder and Deer Creek cañons, near Fort Fetterman, just returned, failed to find any Indians.

The following has been received from Medicine Bow, Wyoming Territory, to-day:

"Eight Indians who had stolen five head of stock from an emigrant train last Saturday were pursued, overtaken, and whipped on the mountains between Dalton and Cooper Creek, and seven of the Indians killed."

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

OMAHA, Neb., July 23.—The Eighth Infantry, from the Red Cloud and Whetstone Agencies, reached Fort Russell, Wyoming Territory, to-day, en route to Arizona.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 24—1 A. M.—*For New-England and the Middle States, clear or fair weather will prevail during the day, with south or west winds, no decided rise of temperature, and falling barometer.*

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	69°	67°	3:30 P. M.	89°	87°
6 A. M.	69°	68°	6 P. M.	85°	80°
9 A. M.	76°	74°	9 P. M.	79°	77°
12 M.	84°	82°	12 P. M.	75°	76°

Average temperature yesterday..........76⅜°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year..........78¼°

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Russian bark Atlantic cleared from Halifax, N. S., yesterday, for London, with a cargo of lobsters valued at $73,000.

Charles S. Killey of Freeport, Me., ten years old, was drowned while bathing yesterday afternoon near Fort Puble, Portland.

Delegations from the Boards of Trade of Dallas and Jefferson, Texas, and Shreveport, La., are visiting St. Louis.

Hans Johnson, a native of Denmark, was run over and killed by a gravel train, on the Boston and Maine Railroad, at Saco, Me., yesterday. He leaves a wife and five children.

George Knorr died yesterday in Philadelphia, aged ninety-one years. He had been engaged since 1806 in the office of the *North American* newspaper of that city, for most of the time as ship news editor.

A FAMILY BITTEN BY A MAD DOG.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 23.—A family of seven persons, named Finnegan, were bitten by a mad dog at Fort Montgomery, N. Y., a few days ago.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

REJECTION OF M. PERIER'S BILL—THE DEBATE—A MOTION TO DISSOLVE THE ASSEMBLY ALSO DEFEATED.

PARIS, July 23.—In the Assembly to-day M. Casimir Perier's bill was rejected, the vote upon it standing 333 yeas to 374 nays.

A long and excited debate preceded the division on M. Casimir Perier's bill.

M. Lambert De Sainte-Croix opposed the bill, and advocated his own counter project.

M. Perier spoke in support of his measure, declaring that it was the duty of all good citizens to rally to the Republic, which was the only possible government for France. He said the present system combined the weakness of a provisional state of affairs and the evils of a dictatorship.

The Duc De Broglie replied to M. Perier. He criticized republican institutions, which he declared did not guarantee the country against Bonapartism. He said there was no fear of President MacMahon executing a *coup d' état*.

Both M. Perier and the Duc de Broglie were vociferously cheered, and frequently interrupted.

M. Jules Dufaure said the bill would increase the power of the President. MacMahon's loyalty was well known, but the strength of the nation should depend upon its institutions, and not on a single man.

Gen. De Cissey read a communication announcing the opposition of the Government to the bill. It set forth that the only object of the bill was the proclamation of the definitive Republic, which was inexpedient, as it would satisfy only one party. The Government expects the adoption of the laws demanded by the present condition of affairs, leaving the country free to determine its own destiny at the expiration of the seven years of President MacMahon's administration.

Immediately after the vote on M. Perier's bill M. Leon De Malleville (moderate Republican) submitted a motion for the dissolution of the Chambers, supported by the signatures of 300 members.

The Assembly rejected the motion by a vote of 340 yeas to 370 nays.

SPAIN.

ALLEGED ATROCITIES BY CARLISTS—CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL TREASURY.

MADRID, July 23.—The Prefect of Cuença announces that thirty-four bodies of Republicans, murdered by the Carlists, have been found in a house in that town, mutilated so horribly as to be unrecognizable.

The *Epoca* says that Don Carlos invited Cabrera to accept a position in his army, and that Cabrera replied that he would "never make common cause with cannibals and fanatics."

The *Imparcial* says that Señor Camacho, Minister of Finance, has informed the Council of Ministers that he has sufficient funds on hands to arm 125,000 reserves, and to meet the ordinary requirements of the State until September next.

THREAT FROM GERMANY AGAINST THE CARLISTS.

BERLIN, July 23.—The *North German Gazette* says, in reference to recent outrages by the Carlists: "Germany, in behalf of outraged European civilization, will seek and find means to reach the Carlists, that the murder of a captured German shall not remain unpunished."

GREAT BRITAIN.

A GRANT OF $75,000 A YEAR TO PRINCE LEOPOLD VOTED.

LONDON, July 23.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Disraeli moved for an annual grant to Prince Leopold of $75,000. He eulogized the intellectual and scientific attainments of the Prince, whose health, he said, prevented him from adopting a profession.

Mr. Gladstone seconded Mr. Disraeli's motion.

Mr. Taylor, member for Leicester, made a brief speech protesting against the grant.

Mr. Disraeli's motion was then adopted almost unanimously.

THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON CREATED A BARONET.

LONDON, July 23.—Right Honorable Lord Mayor of London, Mr. Andrew Lusk, has been created a baronet.

CUBA.

EXPLOSION OF A STEAM-SHIP'S BOILERS.

HAVANA, July 23.—The Spanish steam-ship Minerva, outward bound, exploded her boilers in this harbor to-day, killing two persons and wounding sixteen. The steamer was run ashore to prevent her from sinking.

MOB LAW IN KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 23.—A man named Hall Grubb committed a gross outrage on a woman at Wathena, Kan., on Tuesday. Yesterday he was sent to jail at Troy, in charge of a constable and guards. The wagon containing the prisoner was followed by an excited crowd of men and women on foot, on horseback, and in wagons, the former armed with guns and revolvers, the latter carrying ropes and demanding revenge. When about a mile from Wathena, Grubb sprang from the wagon and attempted to escape, but was immediately riddled with bullets and instantly killed. One of the crowd following the wagons, named McPherson, received one of the shots fired by the mob, and was mortally wounded. A woman riding toward Wathena, and not connected with the crowd, was thrown from her horse and perhaps fatally injured.

THE ROSS KIDNAPPING CASE—"WOOSTER'S" ACCOUNT OF HIMSELF.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—The latest personal in the Ross case is the following: "C. K. R.—I will agree to terms in every particular." Wooster still remains in custody. He has made a statement giving a history of his criminal career. His real name is Christian Worcester. He was born in Massachusetts. During the war he was at Indianapolis, and was appointed by Gen. Hovey as chief special agent of the secret service with the rank of Colonel. Gen. Warner was commander of the post. He states in conclusion: "I returned to this healthy city, and was fastened on again for a little black-mailing job and sent below. I got out on the 24th of April and went to New-York. Well, I didn't do much there, but what I did worked all right. I returned to Philadelphia on the 18th of June, and about the 23d I quarreled with somebody in a saloon and received an elegant black eye, which laid me up for about two weeks. I had a finely-colored eye when the boy Ross was stolen, and was at home."

PHILADELPHIA, July 23—Midnight.—There are no further developments in the Ross abduction case. This morning Christopher Wooster, who was arrested last Thursday on a charge of alleged complicity in the transaction, was released from prison. Wooster, who is a well-known criminal, promises to lead a better life. He denies all knowledge or complicity in the abduction of the little boy.

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF A CHILD.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—Thos. W. Owens, colored, was arrested this afternoon for cruel treatment of his stepson, George Owens, nine years old. The boy was found covered with sores, bruises, and cuts, and charges cruel treatment on the part of his parent. The neighbors frequently heard him beat the child, whose wrists were cut to the bone where he had been tied up to receive the beatings.

INDIANA POLITICS.

THE RESULTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

THE PLATFORM AND WHAT IT MEANS—THE NOMINEES—ANOTHER NEW MOVEMENT—THE REPUBLICAN CANVASS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

INDIANAPOLIS, Monday, July 20, 1874.

The results of the Democratic Convention have been before the people of the State long enough to warrant the expression of an opinion as to the change, if any, they have worked in the political status as it was ten days since, when speculation was needed to determine the position and intentions of this remarkable party. There are some features of the convention worthy of brief study. It was large and enthusiastic; an enthusiasm born of the belief that it enters the race this campaign with at least a show for success not inferior to its long victorious opponent. This idea the Democracy entertain; they fully believe it, no matter upon what fallacious grounds. It is a faith as well as a hope, and the prospects of browsing in the governmental pasture inspires a turbulent enthusiasm which manifested itself at every turn last week. The entire management of the convention was kept in the hands of the old Bourbons—those as to whose fidelity there could be no question—and the platform bears all the earmarks that have distinguished the literature of that party for eight or ten years past. It is a summing up of all the complaints, real and imaginary, that have been heard in the land for years, and a specific and specious promise to heal all, if only the people will place the Government in its hands.

On the finances the platform holds out a dish of greenbacks for the delectation of the Pendletonites, the large number of those who still cling to the greenback theory of 1868 in all its length and breadth and thickness. It tickles the faction which has the national-bank-phobia with a proposition to wipe them out, while to Kerr and his class of Democrats who keep somewhere within sight of the financial buoys placed by Tom Benton, is thrown a sop in the shape of a meaningless resolution about "specie payments." The temperance question is treated in the same spirit. Denouncing the Baxter law, the convention declares for a return to the old system, whose abuses were so glaring and so manifest as to be the cause of the agitation that swept over the State during the past Winter and Spring. The convention did precisely what I predicted it would—it assumed the ground dictated by the Liquor Sellers' League, and one which has brought to it the support of every saloon-keeper and anti-Sabbath, anti-temperance German rationalist in the State. The ticket is a good one, probably the best the Democracy has presented to the people of the State for years; but it possesses no special elements of popularity outside of its dissociation from the school of Democracy that has made Indiana notorious and infamous for a decade. Yet it is *par excellence* Democratic, and no matter what the personal aspirations and feelings of any particular candidate may be, he is handicapped with all the crushing weight of the true blue, unadulterated, unregenerated Democracy. The entire ticket is understood to be put forward as automata, to do the bidding of the old and hoary-headed wire-pullers who were afraid to trust themselves at this juncture before the curtain. The performance, taken as a whole, can be viewed only as an attempt to take a step in both directions—one backward, to please the Hunker Democrats, and the other seemingly forward to stifle the cries of discontent from those who have been so long wrestling unsuccessfully to free themselves from a "body of death."

The convention took its cue from the speech of Mr. Hendricks, delivered at the very opening of the proceedings. It was a prepared effort committed to type in advance, and there can be no doubt that the Committee on Platform, which had been practically in session in this city for three days, were in constant consultation with his Excellency, and finally molded their resolutions in accordance with the views he had determined to put before the country as his bid for the Presidency. It is needless for me to say that the canny shrewdness so characteristic of Mr. Hendricks overdid itself on this occasion. His speech was neither flesh nor fowl, nor good red herring, and has entirely failed at home as well as abroad. The old party hacks, the papers which speak as they are bidden by the masters who throw them quarterly crumbs from the county table, of course bolt platform and speech with ready gusto. But the truth is, neither the one nor the other has added an iota of strength to the party. The convention failed completely in striking a "key-note," and will have nothing positive with which to evoke enthusiasm in the canvass—that is, so far as the great body of the people is concerned. The leaders and candidates have the smell of booty, and the would-be legislators are lured into activity by the prospects of fat picking over the Wabash and Erie Canal bonds. For, although a constitutional amendment has been placed in the way of the assumption of these bonds by the State, the old canal ring has not given up its hopes, and has discovered "a north-west passage," so they think, through which they can drive their scheme, the amendment to the contrary notwithstanding. Of the details of this scheme, anon.

The financial plank of the platform has a little history. The two schools of Democratic finance—the Kerr men and the Pendletonites—were represented by Thomas Dowling, of Terre Haute, and D. W. Voorhees, respectively. Dowling is an old wheel-horse in the party. He is the putative father of all the platforms the Democracy has enunciated since the rebellion. So well understood is this that he has come to be known as "Resolution Tom." Dowling is a progressive sort of a fellow. He has advanced beyond the Red Sandstone period, and chafes with a desire to get into the present geologic age, politically speaking. He is through kicking the nigger, the United States Bank, and voting for Andrew Jackson, and hence was sincerely and earnestly a leader in the movement of 1872, when Mr. Hendricks, in a representative capacity, announced that he had "turned his back on the past." Dowling did not understand thoroughly the sham, and in a caucus held in this city, in which he advocated a real abandonment of the Democratic name and organization, he was set upon and abused like a drab by Voorhees and Ex-Senator Graham N. Fitch. This treason had not been forgotten; and so when "Resolution Tom" reached Indianapolis on Monday last with his usual platform for the convention of Wednesday under his arm, he suddenly found himself elbowed out of the way by Voorhees, who had taken a room in the Bates House, and made it his head-quarters from which to plan his campaign for greenbacks and repudiation of the national debt. Dowling with his progressive tendencies, recognized the uselessness of reviving the Voorhees-Pendletonian plan for paying off the national debt in greenbacks, the which greenbacks were to be left to wear out in the holders' hands, and, seeing his position flanked by Voorhees, at once opened a room immediately opposite that of his rival, from which to push *his* views upon the assembling delegates. Two days and two nights the contest raged with a bitterness only equaled by that between two rival Presidential candidates on the eve of a national tourney; but the result was that Dowling was defeated and disgraced, and the platform contains the proposition upon which Voorhees believes he can be elected to the United States Senate. I have yet to see any indication that Indiana Democracy has been strengthened, or that Mr. Hendricks has improved his Presidential chances. On the contrary, they are both weaker than before the meeting of the convention. Democracy has secured the fealty of the liquor-loving Germans—of which they always had a larger share than either they or the Republicans believed—but, in doing this, they have shocked a large temperance element in their own party, which, although it will not bolt, will remain comparatively passive, while the active temperance people are compelled, *ex necessitate rei*, to strain every nerve for Republican success. Mr. Hendricks' everlasting negations and platitudes are palling on the taste even of Indiana Democrats; and his last speech, the quintessence of demagoguery, falls flat, stale, and unprofitable in a crisis demanding of any party aspiring to control of the Government men of positive characters, men of nerve and action.

The convention did one thing rather unexpected. Instead of nominating candidates for Auditor of State and Supreme Judge from among the names regularly submitted to the convention, the persons named for these two offices by the 10th of June meeting—Mr. Eb. Henderson and Judge Horace P. Biddle—were placed upon the ticket. Mr. Henderson is a dyed-in-the-wool Democrat, and only figured in the People's Convention, so-called, to control it in the interests of Democracy. Ever since his nomination by the Independents, he has been laboring with his party for its indorsement, a course which has lost him, and the movement of which he is a fruit, the last vestige of support from that class of men who really believe in the necessity and efficacy of reform outside of the existing party organizations. Judge Biddle has been known for years as a Republican; but he was always one of those hare-brained, idealistic souls who would have quarreled with God's plan of creation and redemption had they been taken into the Divine counsels. Nothing is ever done to suit them, and Judge Biddle, for one, solaces himself for the cruelty and heartlessness of the world with indulging the tastes of a dilettante for music. He has a secluded house on his estate near Logansport, and in an odeon constructed by himself, he whiles away the heavy hours on this sin-cursed earth with a Cremona in his hand, his political dyspepsia relieving itself the while to such inspiriting strains as "The Sorrows of Werter." After the nomination of Greeley, Schurz rushed, heart-broken, to the house of his friend, Stallo, and poured out the grief of his stricken soul over the piano. Biddle does the same service for his burdened spirit through the medium of a fiddle! He has been about as valuable an addition to, and ornament of, the Republican Party of Indiana as John Cochrane has been in New-York. We can spare him, especially when we remember that he was a Greeley man in 1872. The significant fact about both these nominations is that an indorsement of the Democracy of the gentlemen was demanded before the convention accepted them, whereupon some one of the chief men of the synagogue arose and "gave them a character." Thus, whatever there was in the People's Party of the 10th of June, the Democracy has swallowed, after veneering it over so that its best friends would fail to detect a similitude to anything other than the simon-pure article. In this connection it is to be noted that the whole of the Greeley Republican Party (!) has gone over body and breeches to the Democracy. The leading defeated Republicans—Col. Allen, of Knox County; Cols. McLean and Hudson, of Terre Haute, and Gray, of Randolph County—cheerfully assumed their places here last week in the regular Democratic Convention, and chirruped lively in answer to the calls of such time-worn saints as Alvord, and McDonald, and Lambdin P. Milligan. The only one still left—"the faithful found among the faithless"—is the editor of the *Evening News* of this city, and he has about given up the job of making new parties. The position of the Greeley phalanx at this writing is a sad and truthful commentary upon the apothegm: "All roads out of the Republican Party lead into the Democratic camp."

Within the past few days a new movement has been cautiously showing itself, of the strength of which it is impossible as yet to judge intelligently. It is an offshoot of the 10th of June convention, and claims to be engineered by men displeased with the huckstering that characterized that assembly, and the shameless attempts since made by Henderson, candidate for State Auditor, and Comstock, Superintendent of the State Grange, and progenitor of the party born that day to have the Democracy take them to its bosom. The Independents the second claim to be animated by a desire to be merely a restless minority, so far as their probable State ticket is concerned, but believe it within the range of probabilities to hold the balance of power, especially in the Legislature. A convention has been called to meet in this city on the 12th of August, at which date, and probably not before, we shall see them eye to eye, and can count noses with them. It will be remembered that the 10th of June convention originated in a trick. "Frod" was written so plainly upon the face of the call issued by three or four men acting wholly on their own responsibility, that the new Independents assert that no bona fide opportunity was given to the people in favor of a new party to show their strength and declare their purposes. Less than five hundred persons were in attendance on the June affair; but, say our Second Adventists, if so many rallied in answer to a fraudulent call, how many may not come in obedience to an authoritative pronunciamento? At least they are determined to try it, and circulars and agents have gone forth into all the counties crying unto the people in the wilderness. As near as I am able to diagnose the symptoms, the disease does not threaten to become an epidemic, and there is but slight hope or fear or belief that the 12th of August will usher in a political millennium any more than did the 10th of June. Then the Independents had a fierce and fearless mouthpiece in the *Sentinel* of this city, whose columns were daily decorated with appeals and proclamations, with the most stilted rhetoric and *potpourris* of the stale charges and abuse of parties (especially the Republican) which have become so familiar to the readers of the "independent" journals. The coming convention lacks this aid de camp. The *Sentinel* has no special desire to go wool-gathering again. It is making tracks as fast and as gracefully as possible for the Democratic sheep-cote, and when it once gets fairly and comfortably settled at home again it will be many a day before it ventures out, only to come back shorn. However, the new movers are taking the preliminary steps to supply themselves with a newspaper, the first number of which is promised by the 5th of August, if not sooner. It is fair to say that the gentlemen moving in this matter are men of character and ordinary sense, and the calculations they make, on what they say is the safe side, make the hair stand on end when the result is figured out. From the fact that the Legislature is the only place where they expect to make themselves felt, and there only to hold the balance of power, and from the further fact that they despise such small things as county tickets, and vaunt themselves even so high as to speculate upon a great national movement, I suspect that the real apple of hope is the United States Senatorship. There is more than one Republican in it whose gentle breast heaves and palpitates with emotions and aspirations of no ordinary or groveling character, and from among these, if the balance of power could be secured to their hands, a very likely Senator could be selected. The ides of August will be watched with interest, and it is barely possible that something may come of it.

The canvass in this Congressional District was opened on Saturday by Gen. Coburn with a speech at Greencastle, in the neighboring county of Putnam. It was principally devoted to an argument upon the transportation question, showing the power of Congress to supervise inter-State commerce. The State canvass will be opened within a few days by Senator Morton in an elaborate speech, to be delivered just when and where are yet undecided. WALKER.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILLS.

THE ASCENT OF BLACK-HEAD—CLIMBING EXPERIENCES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, Monday, July 20, 1874.

While some of the Catskills are partially cleared and their wooded portions are traversed by tolerably distinct paths; there are others whose sides are too steep for cultivation, and to whose lofty summits, crowned with the wild beauty of the primeval forest, not even the faintest track directs the course of the enterprising climber. Of this description is the huge elevation known as Black-head, or Dome Mountain, as the artist, Cole, called it. He used to gaze upon it continually from his house near the village, and never tired of watching the play of cloud and sunshine upon its woody heights, to whose rugged outlines the haziness of distance lent the additional charm of a mellow softness. In descending the river from Albany its majestic front forms the most prominent and imposing feature of the group of mountains. It is the furthest north of all the Catskills, and the loftiest, save one, in the whole range. Starting from the vicinity of the Cauterskill Falls one beautiful morning after a severe storm, we took an old wood road which crosses the great ridge continuous with North Mountain, and extending for several miles to the west. This is so little used that we found it completely overgrown with vines and bushes. The path was at first ascending, for the most part, then on a level, as far as anything can be said to be level in such a region, and finally began to descend on the other side of the mountain. For some time it had been growing less and less distinct, until at length we were unable to follow it any further. This did not cause us much uneasiness, however, as we were going down hill now, and knew that if we only kept on we should sooner or later reach the East Kill road, which was the objective point of the first part of our tramp. Even now, glimpses through the trees of the open country of the valley and the great Black-head Mountain beyond began to encourage us, and after a long-continued and steep descent, we at length came out upon the East Kill at one of the saw-mills which abound along its course. The East Kill is rather a small creek at this season of the year, but is still a pretty fair stream for trout; though the speckled beauties are fewer in number, as well as more shy, than they used to be in former years. Turning to the left, on reaching the road that runs parallel to its course, we went on for about a mile further, when we came to a second saw-mill. Near this we found the little stream which was to be our guide up the mountain. It was a brook flowing into the East Kill, and we had been told to follow it up to its source on the mountain-side, and then keep right on till we came to the top. These directions seemed simple enough, but we found afterward that they involved a considerable amount of arduous climbing. Following the course of the brook, we went for a short distance through fields, and then came to the woods, in which, while there was no path, the undergrowth was not sufficiently dense to impede our progress to any extent. There was little or no acclivity for quite a long distance. Then the slope gradually commenced, and the scenery about us began to increase in wildness. The rocks in the bed of the brook were now larger and more generally covered with moss, and the whole aspect of the stream was becoming more picturesque. There were, however, none of those beautiful cascades, twenty to a hundred feet in height, which form so notable a characteristic of the wild gorges that pour their seething torrents into the Cauterskill.

After about half an hour's steady climbing, during which the stream had been gradually dwindling in size, a halt was ordered for dinner, as we knew this was the last water we should meet on the way up.

Having devoted an hour to rest and refreshment, we started on again, greatly invigorated, and strongly fortified, as to the inner man, for the hardest part of the climb, which still lay before us. The ascent became steeper and steeper the further we advanced, and as we had to make our way often through tangled mazes of undergrowth, or clamber over great masses of rock, it was certainly not the easiest work in the world. Our one aim was to get to the top, and so, whenever we reached any lofty point and yet saw something higher beyond, onward and upward we scrambled to attain it. At length we had actually reached the top, for there was apparently nothing higher. But so thick was the growth of trees that we could see absolutely nothing of our surroundings. Under these circumstances the most nimble of our number was dispatched to the top of a tree to reconnoitre, when, what was our astonishment and dismay to hear him report that we were not on Black-head at all, but a neighboring peak. To confirm the truth of this some of the rest of us also climbed the tree, and there, sure enough, just to our west, and towering considerably above us, loomed the venerable summit upon which we had supposed ourselves to be at that particular time. After a hurried consultation we determined that as we had started out with the express purpose of going to the top of Black-head, it should still be accomplished before we turned our faces homeward, notwithstanding the growing lateness of the hour. Accordingly we rushed with rapid strides down the declivity into the hollow between the two peaks, and after a terribly steep and difficult climb we found ourselves just after six o'clock in a little clear space on the extreme summit of the wildest and most lonely of the Catskills. There was no doubt about it this time, for here were names cut in the trees, and rocks blackened by the fires of parties that had occasionally camped out here over night.

Very grand and beautiful was the wide view that burst upon our delighted vision in that calm evening hour, when the vast shadows of the mountains, stretching over the fair landscape, added the last touch to the effectiveness of the picture. Directly to the east and west the prospect was cut off by two great peaks of almost equal altitude with the one on which we stood; but to the south we saw the extensive ridge which we had crossed in the morning, and beyond it the majestic summits of old High Peak and Round Top; while to the north stretched an immense expanse of country, beautiful, diversified with hill and plain, river and valley, with here and there a hamlet or town, and in the extreme distance the misty peaks of the blue Adirondacks. But short was the time that we could now devote to the contemplation of the scene, for we well knew that it was a matter of considerable doubt as to whether we should be able to get out of the woods before night finally closed in. Therefore we soon commenced the descent. Onward and downward we plunged at a break-neck rate, over the precipitous rocks and through the tangled network of underbrush, to the imminent peril of limb, if not of life. After a while the way became less steep, but the solemn recesses of the forest were already shadowy with the gathering dusk. At length we heard the sound of a stream, and hailed it with unfeigned delight; for we felt that this would be the Ariadnean thread that should guide us safely through the mazes of the wilderness.

For a time we kept up along the bluff above it, as we could get over ground faster there, but soon it became so dark that we could see our way no longer, and were forced to descend into the bed of the stream. There the gray rocks could be seen in tolerably distinct outline against the black surface of the water, and by jumping from one to another, with the aid of our alpenstocks, we could keep up a pretty fair rate of speed, though more than once some of us slipped off into the water. We felt confident now of reaching the East Kill, of which we knew this stream must be a tributary; but suddenly a new and unexpected difficulty brought us up to a full stop, and nearly dashed to the ground all our hopes of getting out that night. On arriving at a certain point we found that the creek seemed to be dammed up by fallen trees and was changed here to a wide pool, probably of considerable depth. On attempting to get around it, we found that the shore on both sides was obstructed by a regular *abatis* of trees and branches, that formed an impassable barrier to our further progress. In this emergency one of our number climbed up on the right bank, where he imagined there was a slight opening in the trees, and in a few moments shouted out that he had found a clearing. Astonishing was the alacrity with which we all scrambled up that steep bank; but the clearing proved to be of very small extent, and as we could not find any road or path leading out of it, our prospects did not seem to be materially improved after all. To add to our perplexities, we now distinctly heard the branches crackling under the tread of some heavy animal very near us in the woods. As it was entirely dark by this time, and, moreover, as one of the party had once actually come across a bear in the mountains, the situation was not particularly pleasant. But, grasping our sticks more firmly, we marched boldly along the edge of the woods, till at last a narrow road was fortunately discovered. It was exceedingly indistinct in such a light, but following it as well as we could, we soon came upon a larger clearing that proved to be the beginning of the open country, across which we ere long found our way to the East Kill road.

We were not sorry to be once more out of the woods, especially as we had more than once been on the point of giving up further effort, and making ourselves as comfortable for the night as circumstances would allow. Whether the animal that we had heard was a bear or a cow still remains a mystery unsolved. We had still a walk of eight or nine miles before us; but it would take too much time to describe how we rattled a good farmer's family out of bed, how they ministered to us in a most unexpectedly hospitable manner, taking pity upon our half-famished condition, how we tramped through the woods of "Parker's Notch" in darkness to which Erebus was as daylight, and how we regaled ourselves with the most delicious of milk punches at Roggins', the Delmonico's of Tannersville. Suffice it to say that it was about midnight when we finally arrived at home, after one of the hardest day's tramps remembered in quite an extended mountain experience, probably as tired-out a set of fellows as you could possibly find in the Catskills, or anywhere else.

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

A PLEASANT RETREAT—THE LITTLE VILLAGE OF BETHLEHEM.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BETHLEHEM, N. H., Monday, July 20, 1874.

The rising growth and popularity of the "Summer resort" habit and system among Eastern people is perhaps as strikingly illustrated in the development of this charming White Mountain village of Bethlehem as in any similar example to be found. Twelve years ago a party of tourists were making their way slowly and laboriously toward the Mecca of this region, Mt. Washington, and stopped here at an unpretending wayside tavern for dinner. The fare was homely but substantial, and when finished brought to the partakers a sense of comfort and cheer they had vainly sought in many an elaborate bill of fare in pretentious and expensive hotels. After the meal the visitors stepped into the open air for a more leisurely appreciation of the scene. The place could then scarcely be called a village, consisting only of the tavern before-mentioned and perhaps half a dozen farm-houses, stretched at wide intervals along perhaps two miles of the main township road; but the situation was exceptional and striking. This main road, now known as Bethlehem street, run east and west over a high plateau, sloping away to the north from the secondary range of hills that buttress the Franconia Mountains on the north. It was a clear open elevation, 1,500 feet above the sea level. The Connecticut River and its tributary, the lower Ammonusuc, run through a long crescent-shaped valley that sweeps around it from the east to the north and west. It affords fine views in three directions; the towering peak of Mount Washington, some twenty miles away to the extreme east; the broad Connecticut Valley, and the distant white-rocked Stratford peaks to the northward; and to the west another opening of the same Connecticut Valley, while beyond the thin blue outlines of range after range lead the eye far off to the Green Mountains of Vermont. What our travelers did not then know has since become evident to "Summer resorters," namely, that this high, northward-facing platform or slope, by its elevation and three-sided exposure to the Summer winds, was not only pretty to look at and to look from, but was peculiarly cool and peculiarly dry, as the prevailing breezes left the mountain fogs no resting-place here.

Charmed with the view and the pure mountain air, our tourists made inquiry whether on their return from exploring the various peaks and crags, and cascades and pools, and glens and Diana's baths, which guide-books and hotel-keepers manufacture to order in the White Mountains, they might make a lengthened "country" sojourn at the tavern. With true New-England hospitality they were invited to return and make themselves at home, provided always they would content themselves with such "pot-luck" as the establishment afforded. They did return and ruralize with much benefit to health and saving to purse, even after paying their entertainers more liberally than the modest price first agreed upon, (and which, I regret to add, exists now only in tradition.)

From this initiatory party of Summer visitors, twelve years ago, the fame of Bethlehem went abroad, until now it has become perhaps the principal boarding village in the White Mountains. I say "boarding village," because, though the Sinclair House can accommodate 125 persons, and charges its permanent guests $20 per week, hotel life proper can hardly yet be said to have gained a foothold. But among the buildings that face the long Bethlehem street and one or two incipient side streets are about twenty boarding-houses, large and small, some half a dozen of which are now in process of hasty completion to catch this season's business. In these boarding-houses board and lodging cost, according to accommodations, from $7 to $14 per week, $10 being, perhaps, the standard and average. Last Summer an actual count showed about 700 guests in the village at one time; this Summer the new houses and additions are expected to increase the accommodations to 1,200 at least, with a general confidence that all the available room will be occupied.

So far this improvement has been confined to the houses and inhabitants of the village proper. But now outside capital is about to join local enterprise in building up the place.

Among the new structures now being finished up is a handsome, artistically-designed, little Summer cottage, built by Gov. Howard, of Rhode Island, who has already taken possession, though the paint is hardly dry. I am told that this pretty little box is but the first of some fifty others which the enterprising Governor intends having built on the fine, commanding situation it stands on, and that, moreover, he intends having begun, next Autumn, the erection of a commodious hotel on the brow of the charming elevation known as Strawberry Hill, where the occupants of the proposed cottages may obtain their matutinal beefsteaks, and enjoy good tea and magnificent sunsets, all at one and the same sitting. The star of this Bethlehem is evidently on the rise, and, considering that this is a convenient middle-point for excursions to the White Mountain Notch and vicinity on the one hand, and the Franconia Notch and its neighboring attractions on the other, it is perhaps as well that its light should not be hid from the traveling and summering world.

As yet the place is reasonably rural. There is no band, no bulletin-board, I believe not even a barber, in all the town, and if by chance the stages and newspapers fail to reach us, the cows give as good, fresh milk, and the sun rises from the other side of Mount Washington with undisturbed regularity. What will come with the impending cottages and hotel may not now be predicted. I must say that I fear the stock-board telegraph and 6 o'clock dinners, when they come, will not be so good for the nerves and stomachs of visitors as this pure mountain air and the majestic repose of the everlasting hills.

I must confess that when I came here, three weeks ago, I didn't have much faith in the 1,200 visitors I heard spoken of. But scarcely had the echoes of the Fourth of July fire-crackers died away when the stages and hacks commenced pouring in, with passengers and Saratoga trunks sticking like barnacles all over them. Now, when the 6 o'clock mail arrives, the street suddenly fills up with gay processions from the various boarding-houses, and the village Postmaster is besieged by a hungry crowd of "angels in petticoats and kiss-me-quicks," who troop to Uncle Sam's paternal express agency in hungry quest of expected billets-doux. The arrival of the stages from different points happens about the same time, and for an hour the village is lively and interesting.

As to weather away up here, we have had it hot and cold, storm and sunshine. I shall not inflict a table of daily temperature upon you, because I can impart the same essential information by telling you that the thermometer skips up and down from 60° to 88° with surprising agility, but always giving you a cool night, through which you can sleep as if you had drank of the waters of Lethe.

A CHILD'S PRAYER.

A little four-year-old child in Auburn, Me., which was about to go away on a brief visit with its mother, leaving its father at home, changed its customary evening prayer into this petition: "O Lord, take good care of papa. Don't let him get sick, but when we get home it won't be so much matter 'cause we shall be there. Amen."

THE SARATOGA RACES.

A GOOD MEETING ANTICIPATED.

SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL ENTRIES—THE PRIZES TO BE CARRIED OFF.

On Saturday next, July 25, the annual meeting of the Saratoga Association will begin. This great racing centre has been preparing for a long time for what racing men say promises to be the best series of contests ever noted in this country. Nor do they exaggerate. The meeting at Long Branch has shown the great improvement in our racing stock, both in the matter of speed and stamina. In previous years the public has had its attention directed to a single colt, which proved the superior of all others of his year, but the present season has brought out so many superior colts that no one dares to venture an opinion as to the superiority of one over any of the others; and this uncertainty is advantageous in keeping alive the interest in the sport, and encouraging the breeders to persevere in their efforts of further enhancing the value of our blooded stock. The development of the colts has been gradual, up to the present moment, and the season, from its inception, has been a series of surprises, which has created an enthusiasm for turf sports among the people never before observed in this country. From this fact the running at Saratoga will be watched with eagerness, the great stake races especially. Those colts which have already challenged public admiration will come in contact with others yet to appear, and no one can say how many of the present favorites will come to grief. There can only be one winner of a race, and not until the season is over, and the performances of each colt critically considered, can a decision be rendered as to what particular horse belongs the honors of the year, which for three succeeding seasons were won by Harry Bassett, Joe Daniels, and Tom Bowling. The Travers Stake, which inaugurates the Saratoga carnival, has seventy-two nominations, which makes the stake a rich prize to win, aggregating, with the added money, $4,600, besides $500 in plate added by William R. Travers, Esq., after whom the stake is named. Of those entered the winners this year are Attila, Brigand, Acrobat, Ballenkeel, Saxon, Aaron Pennington, Stampede, and Regardless, which as a field themselves will provoke earnest discussion regarding the probable winner, without the auxiliary aid of such well-known good colts as the Sue Washington colt of McDaniels—who has been keeping him very quiet since the colt got off in the Spring—Rutherford, Grinstead, Steel Eyes, King Pin, Bannerette, Elkhorn, Nettie Norton, Battle Ax, &c. The distance of the race is a mile and three-quarters, and if the weather and track are favorable, the beating of the present record may be readily anticipated. The second race is a sweepstakes for all ages, $50 entrance, play or pay, and $800 added, one mile and a quarter, which has thirty-one nominations, and among them are to be found the names of Springbok, Katie Pease, Tom Bowling, Survivor, Preakness, Mate, Dublin, Artist, Tubman, Crockford, Vauitress, and others of note. The third race is the Flash Stakes, for two-year olds, in which thirty youngsters are engaged, among them such winners as Caroline, Willie Burke, Calvin, Aristides, &c. The distance is half a mile. On the second day, Tuesday, July 28, the opening race will be the Alabama Stakes, for three-year-old fillies, one mile and an eighth. There are forty-two nominations, making the stake worth $3,100 to the winner. A fine contest may be anticipated from such fleet fillies as Letola, Bannerette, Nettie Norton, Bonaventure, Beatrice, Theodora, Countess, Moonbeam, and Regardless. The second race will be a purse of $500 for all ages, three-quarters of a mile, and the third a free handicap steeple-chase over the magnificent course, the finest in the country. The purse is $850, and the entrances are to be made on the first day of the meeting. For the third day, Thursday, July 30, the programme will be a great one. The youngsters will open the proceedings in the Saratoga Stakes, three-quarters of a mile, which has the large number of fifty-two entries, and as the conditions are $100 entrance, half forfeit, and $1,000 added, the stake will be the richest two-year-old stake ever run for on this side of the water. All the great "babies" are engaged in it. Then will follow the great contest for the Saratoga Cup, which has thirty nominations. Whether Tom Bowling appears to contest for the prize or not, the race will be of a character consistent with the reputation of the horses entered. There is Shylock, the winner of the Westchester cup; Mr. Belmont's great colt the Ill-used, McDaniel's Springbok and Katie Pease; Mr. Sandford's Preakness and Mate, Wanderer, Fellowcraft, Silent Friend, Survivor, Whisper, Jean Valjean, Crockford, and Merodac. Never has there been such a field of excellent horses entered for a cup race, and no doubt the largest crowd ever seen on the Saratoga course will be present to witness the great contest. The interest now manifested cannot fail to culminate in a scene of wild excitement, whichever horse may turn up the winner. The great day's sport will close with a selling race for all ages, with the usual allowances, one mile and three-quarters. The fourth day of the meeting comes on Saturday, Aug. 1. The first race will be a free handicap for all ages, dash of one mile; the second a purse of $800 for all ages, two miles and an eighth; and the third a hurdle handicap, two miles, over eight hurdles. Tuesday, Aug. 4, will be the fifth and last day of the meeting. The three races are, first, a selling race, for all ages, one mile and a quarter; second, the Sequel Stakes, for three-year olds, two miles, which has twenty-one nominations; third, a purse of $1,000, of which $100, with entrance money, goes to the second horse, three miles.

SECOND MEETING.

There will be four days intermission between the meetings, the second beginning on Saturday, Aug. 8. The great two-year-old race of the year, the Kentucky Stakes, one mile, will inaugurate the games. There are fifty nominations, including all the best colts. As the conditions are $100 entrance, half forfeit, the stake will be valuable, if ten start, aggregating $4,000; next will follow the Summer Handicap, for all ages, two miles, which has twenty-nine entries, most of them of fine capacity. The weights are to be announced July 26, and the declarations to be made on or before August 1. The concluding race of the day will be a free handicap steeple-chase for all ages. On the second day the proceedings will open with the rich Kenner Stakes, for three-year olds, two miles, which has fifty-seven nominations. The conditions are $100 entrance, half forfeit, and $1,500 added, and, consequently, if ten start the prize will be worth $4,850, making it more valuable than the Travers. The winner of the latter has not necessarily a lien upon the Kenner Stake, as the distance is a quarter of a mile further, which makes a great difference. The second race will be a dash of a mile and a half, for all ages, to carry 100 pounds; and the third race a dash of a mile and a quarter, for all ages, the winner to be sold at auction. Wednesday, Aug. 12, will be an extra day for matches, as several of them have been arranged. The first will be for $1,000 aside, half forfeit, three-quarters of a mile, between W. R. Travers' b. m. Emily Fuller, and L. L. Lorillard's br. m. Ophelia; the second, a steeple-chase match between gentlemen riders. The third regular day will come on Thursday, Aug. 13, which will open with a sweepstakes for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, in which there are thirty-five entries. Following this is a purse of $500, for three-year olds, to carry 100 pounds, fillies 95 pounds, and beaten maidens allowed 5 pounds, one mile and an eighth. The third race is a purse of $800, for all ages, two miles and a quarter, the winner of the Saratoga Cup to carry 7 pounds extra. For the fourth day there is a purse of $500, for all ages, one mile and an eighth, beaten maidens allowed 7 pounds; a purse of $600, a free handicap for all ages, one mile and three quarters; and a hurdle race, two miles, over eight hurdles, a free handicap. On the fifth day, Tuesday, Aug. 18, the first race is a sweepstakes for three-year olds, two miles, which has nineteen nominations; the second race, a purse of $500, for two-year olds, one mile, a free handicap, which is somewhat of a novelty in this country. Handicapping two-year olds is a difficult undertaking, and if Secretary Wheatly succeeds in making a close race, he will have accomplished wonders. The third race is a free handicap, for all ages, one mile and a half. Wednesday, Aug. 19, will be another extra day, and a great stake race has been arranged. The meeting is to close on Thursday, Aug. 20, the opening race being a consolation purse of $500 for beaten horses, one and three-quarter miles; the second race a purse of $1,400, dash of four miles; and the last scene of all will be a free handicap steeple-chase, for all ages. The purses and added money to purses amounts to the sum of $25,200, a liberal allowance truly. All entrances to steeple-chases and hurdle-races are free; for other races five per cent. to go to the second horse. The races will commence at 12 o'clock each day, and perfect order will, as usual, be preserved. No disorderly person will be admitted to the grounds or stands.

TURF NOTES.

Mr. D. J. Bannatynes has retired Duffy from the turf. The old horse has done his owner good service and deserves rest. Duffy was one of the best of our steeple-chasers.

Mr. M. A. Littell has named his bay colt by Lightning, out of Zingara, being a full brother to London. He is now called O'Neil.

During the extra meeting at Long Branch, in August, there will be a mile-heat hurdle race, and a race of four-mile heats, for which a heavy purse will be offered.

The Prospect Park Fair Ground Association claims the last week in September and the first and last weeks in October for the Fall meetings, running and trotting.

The friends of the new and successful Lorillard stable regret the accident to Saxon in the Ocean Hotel Stakes, which resulted in his temporary retirement from the turf. The backers of the stable had high hopes of him in the Travers Stakes.

THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL TOWER IN LONDON.

From the London Standard, July 10.

England and America, in their admiration of the late Abraham Lincoln, or rather the part which the late President of the United States took in the negro emancipation, have joined hands for the purpose of promoting a permanent monument to his fame, in the form of a memorial tower attached to the new Independent Church at the junction of the Kennington and Westminster roads.

During the great American struggle many meetings were held in South London to express sympathy with the cause of union and emancipation. These were chiefly held in Surrey Chapel, under the presidency of Rev. Newman Hall. At the close of the war some American citizens suggested that adjoining the new church, which was designed to be built to take the place of Surrey Chapel, a tower should be erected by Americans as a testimony to the sympathy expressed for them in their struggle. An amount exceeding £1,500 was raised, and the original plan of the structure was enlarged, so as to render it more in proportion to the buildings to be erected beside it, and more worthy of the object. It was then resolved that the monument should be international, as an emblem of mutual good-will between America and England, and that the cost should be equally divided. The monument will consist of a tower and spire, 200 feet in height. It is built on a solid foundation, the walls are of great thickness, and the material Kentish rag, with Portland stone dressings. The Stars and Stripes will be inwrought in the stone, and the British lion and American eagle will together adorn the angles of the tower. The tower will be made useful by at least two large chambers, to be designated Washington and Wilberforce, to be used as class-rooms for the instruction of senior boys, and for other purposes.

The ceremony of laying the memorial stone was performed yesterday, in the presence of a considerable number of spectators, by his Excellency Gen. Schenck, the United States Minister, who, at the close of the formal part of the proceedings, said: "Ladies and Gentlemen: The part assigned me in the ceremonies of to-day is in some sense simply a mechanical task—to see that this stone of the corner is settled squarely and solidly in its place. It is not for me to address you, or to explain or remark upon the great interest which attaches to this memorial structure. That has been already clearly, eloquently, and more appropriately done by another. I must be pardoned, however, if, having discharged my duty, I thank the managers of the occasion for the honor they have done me in requesting my presence and participation. It is an honor which I owe to my official character as the representative of the United States to the court of Great Britain. As an American though, as well as an officer of my Government, I felt that I could not decline an invitation which afforded me opportunity to join in doing honor to the memory of the revered and martyred President whose name this building is to bear. The name of Lincoln is not only historical in my own country, but is destined for ever to command veneration wherever humanity is respected or help and sympathy given to the oppressed. Then, also, I am particularly happy in being able to comply with a request to be here coming from my country's good and true friend, Mr. Newman Hall. It is known to you all that this gentleman gave us constantly and unwearyingly his intelligent sympathy at a time when we were engaged in a great struggle to preserve the integrity of our Union, and to place our nation on a widened basis of human freedom and equal rights. And when by the governing classes in this country we were not much loved, certainly much misunderstood, this tried friend in those our dark days never failed to comprehend and appreciate the earnest predominating sentiments of that Government and people who rejected with horror the idea that slavery could be the corner-stone of a free republic. No such corner-stone is this which we lay here to-day. The building which will rise from this foundation is dedicated to religion, to liberty, to all the great principles of right which underlie and support your free institutions and laws and ours. Now I desire, my English friends, to feel that we are not only laying the foundation of a strong tower, but a foundation on which may rest also a building typical of lasting friendship between our two countries, a friendship which we trust will live long after the walls here to be erected shall have crumbled and fallen into ruin. On this tower, we are told, is to be erected a tall and graceful spire. When we who participate in these services to-day shall all have gone to our last account, may that spire, finished and beautified, continue to point to the common heaven which bends over two great liberty-loving nations, whose people worship the same God and read the same Bible in the same language, as a silent but yet eloquent witness of an ever-increasing cordial agreement between them."

Mr. Henry Vincent, Rev. Mr. Freemantle, and Rev. Dr. Williams delivered brief addresses, adverting to the circumstances under which the memorial was being erected, paying a tribute to the memory of the late Abraham Lincoln, and dwelling in terms of high praise upon the efforts he had made in the emancipation of slavery, which could not fail to promote the cause of freedom and civilization throughout the whole world.

Rev. Newman Hall then proposed a vote of thanks to Gen. Schenck for the part he had taken in the proceedings, and in doing so said that the part which the late President of the United States had taken in the emancipation of slavery was not sufficiently understood in this country, in consequence of which he had been exposed to some obloquy. He explained that it was out of the power of the President to abolish slavery, as each State managed its own affairs, and it was not until a State cast off the authority of the Central Government that the President had the honor to proclaim emancipation. He complimented Gen. Schenck upon his heroic deeds, by which he had done much for the freedom of the world.

Rev. G. M. Murphy seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation.

Gen. Schenck, in reply, said: "In response to your kindness I shall have only a very few words to say. I thank you no more for the very kind manner in which you have received my poor contribution to the very interesting services of to-day than I do for the flattering manner in which expression has been given by those who proposed the vote of thanks. I believe there is nothing further to occupy the attention of this meeting, and we shall part remembering that it has been good for us to be together, and that each one of us, in his humble way, has perhaps been enabled by his attendance here, or by the interest he has taken in these proceedings, to add something to the welcome of good will, which, I trust, is growing between this country and the United States." [Cheers.]

After singing a hymn, the company separated.

The London *Telegraph*, in an editorial article on the Lincoln Tower, says: "It is, we suppose, the first monument to a foreign ruler ever erected upon English soil. A better selection than Abraham Lincoln could not be made as an exception to the old negative rule. No other statesman or sovereign not English seems to us so much akin as the President who conducted the United States through that great civil war which agitated this country as no other conflict in which we were officially neutral ever did. A struggle in which the fate of slavery was involved might almost be called an English war; detestation of that 'sum of all human villainies' has been so woven into our public opinion that its foes all over the world seem to us not foreigners, but Englishmen removed—owning another political allegiance, but our compatriots in conscience and in acts. Beyond this, President Lincoln had qualities that came home to our hearts. He was utterly unlike the American orator of the high-flying type; he was sober, measured, and fond of law in word and deed. He was plain, homely, and honest in all his acts, and England—which has often given its confidence to statesmen who made up by character what they might have lacked in quickness or fluency—learned to appreciate the sterling qualities of the low, shrewd, patient, good-humored man who hid deep feeling under quaint West-country anecdotes, and quiet twists of oddity and jest. The terrible circumstances of his death—the pity felt for his family and his nation at the abrupt loss—raised these natural feelings to a sudden intensity—and the tower now about to be built will perpetuate to after ages the English sympathy with the North. At the time of the war, the tone of what is called 'good society' was so remarkably in favor of the South, and the coldness of our officials to the representatives of the North was so clear, that to most people there is something startling in the assertion that all through the war the immense majority of the English people gave their hearty sympathy to Lincoln and his colleagues in their gigantic task. A few thousand persons who disliked Yankee manners were on the one side; the nation was on the other. At the time this predominant feeling found very imperfect utterances; it is, therefore, the more desirable that there should rise in our midst an enduring memorial of the fact. Pope said of the 'Monument' with its old No Popery inscription,

Where London's column pointing to the skies,
Like a tall bully lifts its head and lies;

but this new Surrey column will lift its head to tell posterity the honorable truth that when slavery was struck down, England, with a few exceptions, and free America were one."

RIGHTS OF MEMBERS OF THE COTTON EXCHANGE.

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, granted a writ of alternative mandamus against the New-York Cotton Exchange, at the suit of Mr. John H. Elliott. It appears that Mr. Elliott had purchased a seat formerly owned by Mr. John H. Valentine, and subsequently to such purchase, Mr. Valentine failing to meet his contracts, the Board assumed the right to sell his seat. To prevent such sale, Mr. Elliott, as a prior owner of the seat, obtained an injunction against the board. This temporary injunction was subsequently dissolved, but the suit asking for a perpetual injunction still continues. For his action in the premises the board, without notice to Mr. Elliott, as he claims, proceeded to and did expel him. To compel the board to restore him to membership was the object of the writ of mandamus, and Judge Lawrence fixed the argument on that question for Monday next.

DECISION AGAINST ERIE.

IMPORTANT ACTION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

NO AUTHORITY FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE STOCK OF THE BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE ROAD—THE LEASING OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD, AND THE MINING OF COAL.

The intelligence that the Attorney General had rendered a decision in the suit of Angell against the Erie Railway Company, and one adverse to the company, created great excitement in Wall street yesterday. The effect on the stock, which had opened strong and exhibited a buoyant tendency, was marked, and the price fell quickly from 32⅜ to 31⅛, and subsequently to 31. The following is the full text of the decision:

In the matter of the complaint of John C. Angell against the Erie Railway Company, the complainant makes application to the Attorney General for leave to bring an action against the Erie Railway Company and its directors to compel them to account for their official conduct and to restrain them from using or usurping powers not granted to them by the act of incorporation. As an action against the road and its directors might seriously affect the interests, not only of the company, but of stockholders and creditors, the Attorney General declined to act upon the affidavits produced by the complainant until notice had been given to the officers of the company and they had had opportunity to be heard. Having now heard the allegations pro and con, and duly considering the same, the Attorney General is of the opinion that the complainant has entirely failed to sustain his allegation of corruption and willful violation of law on the part of the officer of the company. Indeed, the high character of the members of the Board of Directors for honesty and integrity is too well established in the business community to warrant any suspicion that they would intentionally violate the law, or willfully fail in discharging the trust imposed upon them as such directors.

And still the Attorney General is not convinced by the able arguments of the counsel for the company, that it has not transcended, in several respects, the power which the company possess under its charter, and the laws of the State. At least there is so much doubt upon the question that he deems it best that it be settled by the courts.

First—As to the question of the purchase of the stock of the Buffalo, New-York, and Erie Railroad Company. Upon the affidavits the charge of the complainants, that the purchase was made in the interests of directors is wholly disproved, but the Attorney General finds no authority under the charter or elsewhere authorizing the company to purchase the stock and give the notes of the company for it. The counsel for the company in the argument predicated the authority to purchase in the provision of the act of April 3, 1867, chapter 254. That act provides a method by which a railroad company holding another railroad under lease may absorb the leased road by exchanging stock, but it gives no right to one company to purchase the stock of another company. Although it may be doubtful whether the Erie Railway Company is subject to the prohibition in the General Railroad act, making it unlawful for one company to use its funds in the purchase of stock in another corporation, yet it comes within the general statutes of the State restricting corporations to the exercise of powers expressly granted or necessary to the exercise of those powers.

Second—In regard to the purchase of coal lands or stock in coal companies another grave question arises as to the power of the company. The counsel for the company in his argument claimed to find the power in the Erie Railway Company, as the successor to the rights, franchises, or privileges originally granted to the Hudson and Delaware Railroad Company.

The Attorney General has not been able to satisfy himself that the Erie Railway has derived any such authority from that source. Nor can the power be implied. As coal is an article of merchandise to be found on sale in all places of any importance, it is not necessary for the purposes of the legitimate business of the road that it should mine its own coal.

Third—As to the power of the company to lease the Great Western Railway, the Attorney General has not found such power in the charter, or the statutes of the State. The act of 1839, chapter 218, makes it lawful for one railroad corporation to contract with another for the use of their respective roads, but the general power of one company to lease and take the entire management and control of the road of another corporation is clearly not found in this act. It is true that, in the case of Fisher vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, (46 N. Y., 644,) the Court of Appeals assumes that a contract made under that act was a lease, but it is manifest that the question was only raised incidentally, and was not argued or carefully considered. The road claimed to have been leased to the Erie is the road of a foreign corporation lying most of it outside of the State, and outside of all allegiance to the laws of this State. That a domestic corporation may lease and run a railway in another State raises a serious question of corporate power which should be determined by the courts as speedily as may be.

As to the matter of the dividends, the allegation of intentional wrong on the part of the directors is disproved. Still the Attorney General is not satisfied that the condition of the finances of the company were such as to authorize the dividends in question. If that was the only question he should not be inclined to commence proceedings for that cause alone. There are other points suggested wherein it is claimed that the company have exercised powers not possessed by it which are not necessary to be examined now, as the questions already examined are sufficient to authorize the commencement of an action. They may, therefore, be properly for the courts to pass upon. Without making an elaborate argument, but simply giving his impressions, the Attorney General is of opinion that some of the conceded acts of the company raise serious questions of corporate power which should be determined by the courts. As the directors have acted in good faith, the management of the business of the corporation may safely be left with them pending litigation. The Attorney General in assenting to the commencement of an action will feel it his duty to see that the proceedings shall be conducted so as to occasion as little inconvenience to the business of the company as possible.

DANIEL PRATT, Attorney General.

THE COMET DISSECTED.

George M. Seabroke, the astronomer of "Temple Observatory," Rugby, writes to the London *Times* as follows:

SIR: As no account of the constitution of this comet has yet appeared in your columns, I think it may be interesting to some of your readers to learn something the teachings of its spectrum. It was examined on Wednesday night at the Temple Observatory, Rugby, with the following results: The nucleus, or bright point of the comet, gave a continuous spectrum, or light of all colors. The fan-shaped part preceding the nucleus gave also a faint continuous spectrum crossed by three bright bands, showing the presence of light of three different colors only. From the faint part preceding the fan there was a spectrum of three bands only; and in the spectrum of the tail, now some five millions of miles long, the same bands appeared, together with a faint continuous spectrum. The interpretation of these results is briefly this: A continuous spectrum shows the presence of either a solid, liquid, or gas at high pressure, so the nucleus consists of one of these three, most probably of a solid—whether a solid ball or a thick cluster of small bodies does not appear, but the latter is more probable. The faint continuous spectrum of the fan shows a constitution similar to that of the nucleus, and it is probably a more diffused cluster of small bodies, but the bright bands from it show the presence of a gas, and they are similar to the bands found in the spectrum of an incandescent gas consisting of carbon and hydrogen, such as the blue base of a gas flame; so there is evidence here of a hydro-carbon in a gaseous state mixed with these small bodies forming the fan. The bands only in the faint part preceding the fan show the presence of this gas extending beyond the solid particles. The spectrum of the tail is evidence of its gaseous nature, but it also contains a certain quantity of solid particles sufficient to give the faint continuous spectrum. Of late years it has been shown that certain comets and clusters of meteorites, such as give us those showers of August and November, travel on the same paths through space, and it is thought that the nuclei of the large comets mentioned by the ancients are now represented by flocks of meteorites; so that we have another clue to the constitution of comets—namely, that they are clusters of meteorites surrounded by a hydro-carbon gas. How this gas obtains its luminosity it is difficult to say, but it seems possible that a gas need not always be heated, in our ordinary sense, in order to render it luminous.

A CHINESE NEWSPAPER.

A Chinese newspaper has lately been started in San Francisco. The *Bulletin* thus describes the first number: "The San Francisco *China News*, as the journal is entitled, is printed in the *pan-wan pan-ssu*, a written language of the Chinese, which is as prolix almost as the colloquial, and is delightfully flexible. The journal is composed of four pages measuring eighteen by twenty-four inches each. The first page is devoted to an elaborate article on commercial matters, and the second page is given over to the editorial department, advertisements, and the usual apologetic remarks. The editorials are addressed to the Chinese people of this city, and dwell upon the necessity for a Celestial organ in a country where Caucasian newspapers are abundant and sometimes influential. The feature of the editorial page is a review of the Beecher-Tilton scandal. The *News* regrets that in this enlightened age the high priest of a country in such close proximity to China should become the subject of evil reports. The editor deduces a moral from the scandal, and in a paragraph replete with apposite expressions, warns his readers not to go beyond their ancestors. The third and fourth pages are devoted to the Chinese news. The price of the paper is ten cents."

SUPERVISORS' PAY.

A motion was made yesterday, before Judge Larremore, in Common Pleas, Chambers, by Assistant Corporation Council Dean, for an order to compel the Supervisors to submit their claims against the City for salary to such decision as may be rendered in one test case, instead of bringing a suit for each individual claimant. It was stated on the motion that the Supervisors did not send their claims as a proposition to the Controller, but [illegible] and now, after each has employed counsel and considerable labor having been expended on the suits of each, they were not willing to adopt the proposed procedure. Judge Larremore [illegible]

FOREIGN NOTES.

Another tunnel is to be constructed under the Thames at London—this time to connect Poplar with Greenwich.

Jaffa is to be dismantled. The walls and turrets are advertised for sale, and the old fortifications will soon be utterly razed.

The Sultan has sent a letter of a very complimentary character to the Khédive, pressingly inviting him to pay a visit to Constantinople this Summer.

Riots have broken out at Phanari, in Livadia, in consequence of the discovery of the body of a Greek child in the sea, and the ignorant belief that the child had been sacrificed in the religious rites of the Jews.

The British Government have contracted with a firm of iron ship-builders at Middlesbrough for the construction of an iron frigate of fourteen guns with twin screws. This will be the first vessel-of-war ever built on the Tees.

The modern system of trade is said to be effecting a great change in the business places of London. One retail shop, in Baker street, covers two and a half acres of ground, and several others are extending in like manner.

The Brussels Criminal Tribunal has sentenced M. Fontuenas, the Echevin of Public Instruction, who eloped with a young lady from a public school, and then killed her brother in a duel, to a year's imprisonment and 2,000 francs fine.

The Cologne *Gazette* states that notwithstanding the repugnance of Alsace-Lorrainers for the "lightning conductors," as German helmets are nicknamed, the number of young men who have undertaken military service is on the increase.

A Vienna telegram says that the leading Austrian papers there speak with great satisfaction of the vote of the House of Commons on Home Rule, and congratulates Great Britain on escaping the experiment that proves so dangerous to Austria.

An English merchant living at Linares has lately been seized in the Sierra Morena by armed bandits, who have demanded a considerable sum for his ransom. Advices from Madrid intimate that representations on the subject have been made to Marshal Serrano's Government by the British Minister.

Temperance crusaders will be horrified to hear that the French Minister of War has ordered that large stone jars, filled with brandy and water, shall be placed in each barrack-room for the use of the soldiers. The Minister has issued this order at the suggestion of the military medical authorities, who consider this beverage indispensable for the health of the troops.

It has been noticed, says the Manchester *Guardian's* London correspondent, that no report has appeared in the papers of Lady Amberley's funeral. The reason alleged is that the ceremony was what is called in France a "civil" funeral, that is to say, the interment was in unconsecrated ground and there were no religious rites. The advanced opinions of Lord and Lady Amberley have long been well known.

The *St. Johanner Zeitung* says, in reference to the exhibition of relics now taking place in the Cathedral of Aix-la-Chapelle: "Of pretendedly genuine tresses of the Virgin Mary there exists more than 300; of hair-combs, if all those attributed to her be genuine, she must have had 530; and if the collection of relics be right, she used for the infant Christ not less than 400 swaddling clothes."

The *North German Gazette* announces that with reference to the claims for indemnification preferred by German merchants of Cartagena, the Spanish Government courteously made arrangements on the 11th of June whereby their claims will be settled by a banking firm in Madrid. The German Envoy, Count Hatzfeld, has been instructed to convey the thanks of the German Government for the steps taken by Spain in this matter.

Prof. Barzaghi has been commissioned by the City of Milan to superintend the erection of a monument to the Emperor Napoleon III., which is to be raised by the city in grateful memory of the services rendered by him in bringing about the freedom of the Milanese from Austrian domination. The statue is to represent the Emperor as he stood, hat in hand, prepared to receive the greeting of the people on their first restoration of freedom.

A French farmer has just been sentenced by a provincial tribunal to hard labor for life for confining his aged mother to one room in his house, refusing her proper food, and neglecting and ill-treating her in every way. As filial ingratitude is comparatively rare in France, the circumstances excited great indignation, and though the poor woman had not actually suffered in life or limb, the severe sentence of the court met with the approval of the public.

While driving with the King of Saxony, the other day, the Emperor of Russia had a narrow escape. The horses, taking fright at some music, ran away, and on nearing the palace of Pilnitz his Imperial Majesty jumped out of the carriage, fortunately without sustaining any injury. The King of Saxony retained his seat, and the horses were soon afterward stopped. Shortly afterward the Emperor left for Warsaw, and was, while en route, greeted with the utmost enthusiasm.

We learn from Madrid that Señor Camanca's budget is published. It estimates the revenue at 708,000,000 pesetas, and the expenditures at 627,000,000, including 148,000,000 for war expenses. The Minister will create various taxes, such as duties on direct inheritance, on travelers both by sea and land, on colonial produce, native sugar, the tonnage of ships, salt, flour, cereals, and many other objects. The deduction made from pensions and salaries exceeding $200 a year will be increased by one-ninth.

The other day some brigands were tried at Rome for a long and hideous list of crimes of the deepest dye, and it was stated among the particulars given in evidence as regarded two of them, that they had been before condemned to imprisonment for life. There is one of these gentlemen now in the hulks who has been condemned six times to imprisonment for life, and there are dozens of cases where the sentence has been repeated two, three, and four times. No wonder that brigandage flourishes in Italy.

A stone ginger-beer bottle, loaded with gunpowder and nails, and with a lighted fusee attached, was thrown lately into the bedroom of five brickmakers in a lodging-house at Miles Platting, near Manchester. A loud explosion followed, the force of which threw two men out of bed. The bed, which was overturned, was set on fire, but the flames were soon put out. The only lodger injured was a lad named Lines, who was rather badly scorched. The five men who were in the room are brickmakers employed in turning out machine-made bricks under a contract for the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, and their doing so is known to have given great offense to the hand brickmakers in the neighborhood.

A letter from St. Petersburg, in the *Russian Gazette*, of Moscow, says that an important alteration is to be made in the rules which have hitherto been in force in regard to the promotion of ecclesiastics in the Russian Church. It has from time immemorial been the practice to require all the members of the "white" clergy, *i. e.*, those who are not monks, to marry before they could be consecrated as Deacons; while those who became widowers, not being permitted to marry again, had to enter a monastery in order to be promoted to a bishopric. It is now proposed to inform the Bishops of the various dioceses that they may consecrate any person of known blameless character as a member of the priesthood, and that both unmarried clergymen and widowers may, on reaching the age of forty, be elected Bishops without first entering a monastery.

Here is another Scotchman who did not understand a joke: In the Sheriff's Court, at Aberdeen, William Jamieson, a carter, sued William Walker, a fish-dealer, for £20, being the price of a mare which the pursuer alleged the defender had bought from him. It appeared that the pursuer had accepted an offer of "twenty notes" for the animal, but when the pursuer went to get, as he supposed, his £20, he was disagreeably surprised by the information that it was twenty "knots" on a piece of twine that the defender meant, not twenty bank-notes. The offer was, in fact, as the defender explained, simply a joke on his part, the jest consisting in the play on the word "notes," which, as every one knows, is in Scotland pronounced "knots." The pursuer, however, instead of being convulsed with laughter at the joke, took the matter seriously to heart, and with painful earnestness applied to the court to compel the defender to pay him £20. Several witnesses were examined, among others the funny fish-dealer himself, who said he never intended to buy the mare. He had, he added, no use for it, and if left on his hands would not know how to "put on its clothes." The Sheriff gave decree in favor of the defender, with expenses.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
29—Quassaick National Bank vs. Wardell.
85—Graves, Receiver, vs. Ives, Adm'tratrix.
110—Bidwell vs. Spencer, &c.
112—Listman vs. Blant.
119—Mackey vs. Aver.
131—Rhodes vs. The Mayor, &c.
113—Elsbach vs. Landy.
138—Castree, Executor, vs. Simmons &c.

Nos.
151—Havens vs. Totten, &c.
166—Blackwell, &c., vs. Hedenmeyer.
170—Speight vs. Stacey, Executor.
172—Muller vs. Muller.
174—The Germania Bank vs. Frost.
175—Spaulding vs. American Trust Company of New-York.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
5623—Lynch vs. Tobias.
4244—Noonan vs. Palmer.
5684—Goddard vs. Magner.
4889—Groll et al. vs. Warnke.
5632—Hall vs. Thulman.
——Schmidt vs. Lazarus.
5329—Wilson vs. The Swedish P. Association of New-York.
5685—Mason vs. Hazlett.
5657—Schroeder vs. Hukle.
5508½—Walsh vs. Walsh.
5717—Mauer vs. Warnke.
4487—Hoyt vs. Keeler.
——Lee vs. Birdsall.
——Bromberger vs. Bamberger.
5549—Watrous et al. vs. Young.
5206—Kuhn vs. Jackson.
5317—Sturcke vs. Felten.
5446—Kelley vs. Clarmont.
1666—Friedenberg vs. Allen.

Nos.
5637—Cunningham vs. U. S. Glassler.
5676—Entrup vs. Smith.
5608—Ryan vs. Farley.
5666—Schlessinger vs. Lesser.
5677—Bernard vs. Klement et al.
5678—Same vs. Same.
5674—Holden vs. Hodgson.
5647—Searing vs. Wing et al.
4849—Davis vs. Smyth.
1484—Judd vs. Beman.
5676—Dobson vs. ——.
3571—Wielock vs. Plass et al.
5712—Spittler vs. The Tivoli B. Company.
5716—Zoeser et al. vs. The Tivoli B. Company.
5689—Newcombe vs. Rinaldo.
5318—Kalaher vs. LaFevre.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

John Gould, robbery.
William Kelleher and Jane McGuire, robbery.
George Vetter, burglary.
Rosie Ann Mulligan and Rosanna Elmore, grand larceny.
Raphael Rofot, grand larceny.
William Marcus, grand larceny.
Isaac Tamenholz, grand larceny.
John Mavein, Isaac Clarke, and John Daly, grand larceny.
William W. Edwards, larceny from the person.
Eugene Smith, larceny from the person.
Thomas Sullivan and Geo. Kearns, larceny from the person.
Charles A. Landeau and Jane Fletcher, larceny from the person.
Albert W. Spooner, false pretenses.

William Salem, false pretenses.
Mary Lawrence, escaped prisoner.
John George Doll, assault and battery.
John E. Warren and Alex. McCabe, et al., violation Election laws.
James Keegan, violation Election laws.
Patrick Barry, violation Election laws.
Morris Krause, violation Election laws.
John McCabe, Jr., violation Election laws.
Samuel M. Cox, violation Election laws.
Michael Foley, violation Election laws.
John H. Strand violation Election laws.
James B. Hunt, James Murphy, Levy Lippman, and Augustus Levy, violation Election laws.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Darling vs. Brewster; motion granted, and report of Referee confirmed.

Holyoke vs. Adams; Hodson vs. Nudd; Newell vs. King; granted.

Booth vs. North; order granted, and complaint dismissed.

Fisher vs. Fargo; Winchell vs. Winchell; memoranda for counsel.

Moore vs. Seabury; the three motions denied, with $10 costs in each motion.

Bulger vs. Gerdon; judgment vacated and set aside.

Eunkel vs. Nishwitz; motion to vacate order of arrest denied with $10 costs, with leave to defendant to renew to reduce the amount of bail.

Williams vs. Oden; this motion to be heard by Justice Donohue.

Chapman vs. Chapman; report of Referee confirmed and divorce granted to plaintiff; custody of child to plaintiff.

Dawes vs. Sparry; motion to vacate order of arrest denied with $10 costs.

Shaw vs. Shaw; report of Referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted to plaintiff.

In the matter, &c., Tenth avenue; In the matter of opening a new street north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street; costs taxed at amount reported by Referee.

Carney vs. Lavidge; judgment vacated as to W. D. Lavidge without costs.

Thurber vs. Raymond; reference ordered.

Hayman vs. Jones; an allowance of $90 granted to defendant Jones.

Wright vs. Lemon; an allowance of $150 granted to plaintiff.

Gilillan vs. Hunt; motion granted with $10 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

In the matter of the African Union Church; petition granted.

The People, &c., vs. Keenan; service defective.

Pallard vs. Hyde; application granted.

Reed vs. Toplanyi; motion granted.

Stein vs. O'Dea; Treadwell vs. Hoffman; motion denied.

Cockroft vs. Muller; Domberg vs. O'Brien; cases settled.

Buermayer vs. Thompson; application for a Receiver to sell granted.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 23.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 646 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,081 head, or 593 cars, against 584 cars for the same time last week; market slow for want of stock of the proper grades to operate with several country-dealers who are unable to supply their wants; prices strong at yesterday's rates; yards nearly bare of stock; sales of 150 Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,105 ℔s. to 1,177 ℔s. at $5 12½@$5 85; 119 Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,202 ℔s. to 1,304 ℔s. at $5 20@$5 45; 100 Cherokee Steers, ranging from 862 ℔s. to 865 ℔s. at $3 70@$4 50; 50 Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,155 ℔s. to 1,373 ℔s. at $5 25@$5 75; 50 Michigan Steers, ranging from 1,037 ℔s. to 1,069 ℔s., at $4 25@$4 75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,205 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 12,200 head, against 13,600 head for the same time last week; market firm at yesterday's prices, with all offerings disposed of; Canada Lambs, $6@$7 50; Canada Sheep, $4 50@$5 25; Western Sheep, $4 50@$5; sales of 700 head Canada Lambs, ranging from 55 ℔s. to 63 ℔s., at $6@$7 25; 153 Canada Sheep, averaging 110 ℔s., at $5; 429 Illinois Sheep, averaging 85 ℔s., at $4 50; 199 Michigan Sheep, averaging 82 ℔s., at $5 50; 200 Indiana Sheep, averaging 90 ℔s., at $4 62½. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 3,400 head, making total the supply for the week thus far 10,100, against 8,100 for the same time last week; market slow for want of stock; Yorkers, $6 25@$6 50; heavy Hogs, $7 12½@$7 30.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Cattle weak; receipts, 2,000 head; prices dull and entirely nominal, even at material reductions; quoted—Through Texans, $1 75@$3 50; Corn-fed do., $4@$6; Native Butchers, $2 50@$4 50; Shipping Grades, $4 50@$6 30; shipments, 1,400 head. Live Hogs active; receipts, 9,000; prices steady and firm at $6@$6 30 for Poor to Common; $6 35@$6 40 for Medium; $6 50@$6 75 for Good to Extra; bulk of sales at $6 35@$6 60; shipments, 6,000. Sheep—Receipts 300; market more active but lower; sales at $2 40@$4 12½.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 23.—The Cattle market favors buyers, being ⅛c.@¼c. lower; very best on sale to-day, 5⅝c.@6 4-5c.; that generally noted first quality, 4⅞c.@5⅜c.; medium, or good, fair quality, 3¾c.@4⅛c.; receipts, 2,230; sales, 1,861. Hogs firm and in good demand at 9c.@9½c.; receipts, 7,667. Sheep in fair demand at 4c.@5c.; a few extra selling at 5½c.@5¾c.; receipts, 6,271.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 23.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 16⅞c.; net receipts, 285 bales; gross, 330 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,060 bales; coastwise, 440 bales; sales, 300 bales; last evening, 300 bales; stock, 25,893 bales.

MOBILE, July 23.—Cotton steady; Middling, 16c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.@15c.; net receipts, 36 bales; exports, coastwise, 42 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 5,944 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 23.—Cotton steadier; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 100 bales; exports, coastwise, 303 bales; sales, 125 bales; stock, 6,946 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 23.—Cotton steady; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 120 bales; gross, 120 bales; sales, 270 bales; stock, 9,829 bales.

AUGUSTA, July 23.—Cotton strong and steady; Middling, 15¾c.; receipts, 44 bales; sales, 65 bales.

GALVESTON, July 23.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 17½c.; net receipts, 40 bales; stock, 5,967 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 23—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 bonds, 1865's, old, 109. Erie Railway Shares, 29¾.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 30¼; do., preferred, 45½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 61f. 55c.

3:30 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £148,000 during the past week. The amount of bullion gone into the bank on balance to-day is £5,000. The proportion of the bank reserve to liability, which last week was 44⅞ ₱ cent., is now 47⅝ ₱ cent.

5 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝; for the account, 92⅝@92¾. Erie Railway Shares, 30@30¼; do., preferred, 47.

Evening—Common Resin, 6s. 6d.@6s. 9d. ₱ cwt. Linseed-oil, £27 6s.@£27 9s. ₱ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 25s. ₱ cwt.

PARIS, July 23—P. M.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 17,570,000 francs during the past week. Rentes, 61f. 65c.

LIVERPOOL, July 23—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steadier; Middling Uplands, 8⅜d.@8½d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅝d.; sales, 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation. Cotton to arrive 1-16d. higher. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August and September, at 8¼d.; sales of shipments of the new crop, on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8½d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable July, at 8 3-16d; do. do., deliverable July and August, at 8 3-16d.; do. do., deliverable August and September, at 8¼d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July, at 8¼d. Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below good Ordinary, deliverable July and August, at 8¼d. Sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8⅜d. Provisions—Cheese, 60s. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Produce—Tallow, 38s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Upland, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable September and October at 8⅜d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Upland, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable September and October at 8⅜d. Breadstuffs—The market is dull. Wheat, 11s. 4d.@11s. 7d. per cental for average California White; 11s. 9d.@12s. 3d. for club do.; 9s. 9d.@10s. 7d. for Red Western Spring; and 10s. 6d.@11s. for Red Winter. Corn, 36s. 3d. ₱ quarter. Flour, 25s.@26s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for Western. Provisions—Cheese, 60s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Lard, 54s. 9d. ₱ cwt. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 9d.@10d. ₱ gallon.

ANTWERP, July 23.—Petroleum, 25½f. for fine pale American.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 23.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

400 Western Union.. 71⅝	100 Union Pacific..... 26½
600 do........ 71¾	100 do.......c. 26⅝
1000 do........ 71⅞	500 do........ 26¾
300 do......s3. 71⅞	500 Lake Shore.....c. 71⅝
800 do......b3. 72	600 do........ 71⅝
700 do........ 72	400 do........ 71½
500 do........ 72⅛	1300 do........ 71⅝
400 do........ 72¼	700 do........ 71¾
400 do........ 72⅜	1100 do........ 71⅝
400 do......c. 72¼	500 do........ 71½
500 do........ 72⅜	800 do........ 71⅝
100 do........ 72¼	1000 do........ 71¾
300 do......s3. 72¼	1000 do........ 71⅞
100 do......c. 72¼	500 do........ 71¾
900 do........ 72⅜	300 do......b3. 71⅞
100 do......s3. 72⅜	2000 do........ 72
500 do......b3. 72½	500 do........ 72⅛
100 do........ 72⅜	1800 do......s3. 72
100 Pacific Mail...... 44⅜	300 do......s3. 72⅛
100 do........ 44¼	3000 do........ 72¼
100 do......c. 44½	800 do........ 72⅜
100 do........ 44⅝	500 do......s3. 72¼
100 do........ 44½	1500 do........ 72⅜
300 Erie Railway.... 31⅞	400 do........ 72½
100 do........ 32⅛	100 do......b3. 72⅜
100 do......s3. 32⅛	400 do........ 72¼
300 do........ 32⅜	200 do......s3. 72⅜
100 do........ 32¼	200 do........ 72¼
500 Rock Island...... 98	100 do........ 72⅛
400 do........ 98¼	100 North-western..... 37¼
200 do......s3. 98½	200 do......c. 37⅜
200 do........ 98½	200 do........ 37¾
300 do........ 98⅜	100 do......s3. 37¾
100 St. Paul........ 34⅝	100 Toledo & Wab... 34¾
100 do........ 34¾	700 do........ 34⅞
200 do........ 35	500 do........ 35
200 do......s3. 35⅛	200 do........ 35¼
400 do........ 35⅜	100 C., C. & I. C.... 17⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67........115¾	$3,000 U. S. 6s, Cur., b. c.........117¾
7,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67........117½	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$3,000 Mo. 6s, H.& St. Jo. Is., '87.. 92½	26 Cle. & P. G'd.b. c. 88
1,000 Mo. 6s, L'g bs. 93¼	100 Atl. & Pac. Pf.b.c. 14¼
1,000 Ten.6s,old,x C. 54½	40 N. J. Central..... 105¾
3,000 N.J.Cen.Conv.102¾	10 do.....b. c.105¾
1,000 Gal.& Chi. 1st.103½	5 Lake Shore.b. c. 71¾
2,000 Gt. West. 2d.. 76	400 do........ 72¼
3,000 D.,L.& W.Con.104	800 do........ 72⅜
5,000 Erie 4th...... 97	600 do........ 72¼
4,000 C.& N.W.Cons. G'd bs.b.c. 77½	3800 do........ 72⅜
4,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'87. 92½	600 do......b3. 72⅜
10,000 N. Y. C. 1st. R.104⅜	100 do........ 72½
10,000 L.S. Con.C.1st. 96	1300 do........ 72⅜
3,000 Union Pac.1st. 82¾	100 do......b3. 72⅜
15,000 do........ 82⅞	500 do........ 72½
4,000 do......b3. 83	300 do........ 72½
2,000 Un.P. 7s, L.Gt. 80¼	400 do........ 72⅝
3,000 do........ 80½	300 do........ 72½
2,000 P. F.W.&C.1st103	1000 do........ 72
30 Mercantile Bank.115	800 do........ 72⅜
100 Quicksilver..b. c. 23	700 do........ 72⅜
300 Pac. Mail.....b. c. 44⅜	1000 do........ 72⅛
100 do........b3. 44½	100 do......b4. 72¼
40 American Exp.... 60¾	100 do........ 72⅛
7 U. S. Exp.,Ex.Div. 67⅞	100 Bos., H. & Erie.... 1⅛
100 W. U. Tel.....b. c. 72⅜	100 do........b. c. 1½
100 do........ 72¼	100 Un. Pac. R....b. c. 26¾
100 do......s3. 72¼	100 do........ 26⅞
500 do........ 72⅜	100 do......s3. 26¾
200 do......b3. 72⅜	100 do........ 26⅞
300 do........ 72⅜	300 do........ 26¾
100 do........ 72⅜	60 Mich. Cen....b. c. 70½
1100 do........ 72½	100 C. & N. W....b. c. 37¾
400 do......b3. 72⅝	300 do........ 38
700 do........ 72½	300 C., M. & St. P b. c. 35⅛
1700 do........ 72½	100 do........ 35¼
100 do......b3. 72½	100 do......s3. 35¼
100 do........ 72⅜	400 do........ 35⅜
100 do........ 72⅜	100 do........ 35¼
600 do........ 72¼	200 do........ 35
100 Panama R.....b. c.110	26 D., L. & W...b. c. 107¼
100 Erie Railway.b. c. 32¼	60 do........ 107⅜
100 do........ 32⅜	100 C. & R. I....b. c. c. 98⅜
500 do........ 32¼	100 do......b3. 98½
200 do......s3. 32⅛	100 do......b3. 98⅛
100 do........ 32	200 do........ 98⅝
100 do........ 31⅞	100 do........ 98⅝
200 do........ 31⅞	200 do........ 98⅞
400 do........ 31¾	200 T., W. & W.b.c.b3. 35¼
400 do........ 31⅞	600 do........ 35⅛
100 do......b3. 32	100 do........ 35⅜
800 do........ 32	100 do........ 35⅛
100 do......s3. 32	100 do........ 35⅛
700 do........ 31¾	10 Chi. & Alton.b. c.103½
2500 do........ 31⅝	100 Ft. Wayne Gd.b. c. 93⅛
500 do........ 31⅝	100 do........ 92⅞
1000 do........ 31½	300 Mor. & Es.b. c.b3. 94
	41 do........ 94

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—11:30 P. M.

100 U. S. Express.... 67	200 Western Union... 72¼
100 Pacific Mail.... 44½	300 do......s3. 72⅛
100 N. Y. C. & Hud.c.. 99⅛	100 do........ 72⅛
200 Erie Railway..c.. 31½	300 do........ 72¼
400 do......s3. 31⅜	100 do........ 72⅛
100 do........ 31½	200 Lake Shore...b3. 72¼
400 do........ 31⅜	100 do........ 72⅛
200 do........ 31½	700 do........ 72⅛
700 do........ 31⅜	800 do........ 72⅛
800 do........ 31½	400 do........ 72⅛
200 do......s3. 31⅜	900 do........ 72⅛
600 do........ 31⅝	300 do........ 72⅛
100 do......b3. 31⅝	100 do......s3. 72⅛
1300 do........ 31⅜	200 St. Paul R....... 35⅛
300 do........ 31⅜	100 C., C. & I. C. R.... 17⅞
1000 do........ 31¼	
200 do........ 31⅜	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81........116⅜	$1,000 U. S. 6s,C.'81.118⅛
2,000 U.S. 6s, R.,'81.116½	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....116⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new....115¼	4,400 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.........115⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is., '87s.. 92⅝	200 Erie R...b. c. b4. 31¼
1 000 do........ 92½	200 do........ 31¼
10,000 do.'76s.b. c. 96	200 do......s3. 31⅛
10,000 Tenn. 6s, o'd, ex c....b. c. 55	500 do........ 31⅛
5,000 Tenn. 6s, new, ex c....b. c. 55	100 do......b3. 31¼
4,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. D..b. c. 78	700 do........ 31¼
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 1st M'e coup....104¾	900 do........ 31⅛
5,000 Un. P. 7s, L. G. 80½	300 do........ 31¼
2 000 Un. P. 10s, Inc. 77	1300 do........ 31⅛
5,000 O. & M. C. S. F. 90	100 do.....b10. 31⅛
1,000 C.& N.W.In.bs. 97	2500 do........ 31
100 Spring M. Coal... 70	200 do........ 31
200 Harlem R...b. c...125	200 L. S. & M. So..b. c. 72¼
200 W. Un. Tel...b. c. 72¼	700 do........ 72⅜
400 do......s3. 72⅛	300 do........ 72¼
400 do........ 72¼	400 do......b3. 72¼
200 do......b3. 72⅜	100 do........ 72⅛
200 do........ 72⅛	1100 do........ 72⅛
200 do........ 72¼	800 do......s3. 72
400 do......s3. 72⅛	100 do........ 71⅞
100 do........ 72⅜	100 Un. Pac...b. c. s3. 26⅝
100 Pac. Mail...b. c. 44½	200 do........ 26¾
200 do........ 44⅝	200 C.,M.& St.P.Pf.b.c. 54
25 Panama R...b. c.110	50 P.,Ft.W.& C.G.b.c. 93
200 Ch. & N. W...b. c. 38	50 do.....s20. 92¼
100 do........ 38⅛	100 T., W.& W.b.c.s3. 35¼
600 do........ 38	600 do........ 35⅜
50 Chic. & R. I....b. c. 98⅜	200 do......b3. 35⅛
200 Ch., M.& St. P.b. c. 35⅛	200 do........ 35¼
100 do........ 35	300 Bos., H. & E..b.c. 1½
	86 Morris & Essex R. 94
	100 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 25½
	50 Ohio & M.Pf..b. c. 48

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

7000 St.L. & I. M. 1st. 94	600 Lake Shore R.... 72⅛
100 W. Un. Tel...b. c. 72¼	100 do........b3. 72⅛
400 do........ 72¼	2600 do......b3. 72
400 do......s3. 72⅛	100 do........ 72
200 Pacific Mail.... 44⅜	400 do........ 72
100 do........ 44¼	2100 do........ 71⅞
100 Union Pacific.b3. 26⅝	700 do......s3. 71⅞
100 do........ 26½	100 do........ 71¾
100 Erie Railway.... 31⅛	100 St. Paul.....b3. 35
100 do......s3. 31⅛	100 do........ 35
600 do........ 31⅛	100 do........ 35⅛
600 do........ 31½	500 do........ 35
5 N. Y. C. & Hud. R. 99⅞	100 Toledo & Wab.... 35⅛
300 Rock Island...b3. 98½	600 Boston, H. & E.... 1½
200 do........ 98⅜	100 do........ 1⅝
100 Ch., B. & Quincy.105	100 do........ 1¾
50 do........105¼	200 Ohio & Miss. R.... 25½

THURSDAY, July 23—P. M.

The feature of interest in Wall street circles has been the prospect of a successful negotiation of the balance, $179,000,000, of the Five ₱ Cent. Funded Loan, bids for which were opened at the Treasury Department at noon, under the provisions of the circular issued by Secretary Bristow July 2 inst. When, early in the afternoon, information was received from Washington announcing that the proposals had been opened, and that the Secretary would visit Long Branch to consult with President Grant before making public any facts whatever, either as to the amount bid for, the names of the bidders, the rate, or the awards, considerable dissatisfaction was expressed on the subject. The idea of opening the tenders privately was also much criticised, and an eminent banker, who was for years responsibly connected with the Treasury Department, expressed the opinion that this was the first occasion in the history of the Government where such a course had been pursued. During the war it was not at all an infrequent occurrence for the Secretary of the Treasury, when engaged in placing a large loan, to visit New-York especially to consult with prominent bankers, but in this instance the bankers who visited Washington, to be present at the opening of the bids, have had their labor for their pains, for the proposals were opened secretly, and then carried to Long Branch for consultation. This circumstance, coupled with the fact that the circulars announcing the loan were distributed so sparingly, has given currency to the impression that promiscuous bids were not especially desired by the Treasury Department, and that a strong Syndicate stands ready to take the loan, should the public bids not present the most advantageous opportunities to the Government. From generally well-informed sources the estimates of the amount of the loan asked for by New-York banks and bankers reach a gross aggregate of about $100,000,000. Of this amount, however, three-fourths are said to be so surrounded by conditions on the part of the bidders that the Government will be unable to accept them. Seligman & Co. are put down for $50,000,000, and Belmont & Co. for $25,000,000, chiefly on account of European hands. It is asserted that one of the conditions they seek to exact—and a very natural demand too, notwithstanding it may conflict with the interests of the Government, so that the bids cannot be entertained—is that they be allowed a ninety-days' call for the balance of the loan. It is thought that the terms of the Secretary's circular will preclude any acceptance of such a proposal. Both of the firms above named were very reticent in regard to the whole subject, and it may be found when the bids are made known that they have asked for a larger or a smaller amount than we have indicated. The Credit Foncier of Paris, the Rothschilds, and other European bankers, and some banks, are named among the principals for whom they are negotiating. A further rumor concerning these bids was that the bidders make it a condition also that no other foreign bid should be accepted with theirs, for the obvious reason that they do not desire to have their efforts in marketing the bonds countered by any rival houses. The proposals of Messrs. Von Hoffman & Co. for $4,000,000, Philip Speyer & Co. for $1,000,000, and of Netter & Co. for $1,000,000 are understood to be accompanied with a condition that they shall be allowed a percentage commission. The Governor and Controller of the State of New-York have bid for $3,000,000 for the New-York Bounty Loan Sinking Fund. The State having that amount of cash to the credit of the Sinking Fund, and not being able to buy in the Bounty Loan bonds to advantage, this method is resorted to of investing the money so as to earn interest for the Fund. The proposals of John J. Cisco & Son for $1,520,000, of Colgate & Co. for $1,000,000, and of Parker Handy for $1,000,000 are almost wholly for investment on orders. The First National Bank is put down for $1,000,000, but as Mr. Fahnestock is in Washington as the representative of the bank, this bid may be extended or diminished according to circumstances. The Bank of California is understood to have asked for $1,000,000 of the loan, Fisk & Hatch for $1,000,000, the Fourth National Bank for $600,000, and Musgrave & Co. for $200,000. A Cuban syndicate is reported on very strong authority to have bid for $8,000,000; but in the present condition of Cuban affairs, both as relates to the people and the country, it seems difficult to understand how this sum is at their disposal for investment in New-York, unless it be that Zulueta and other merchant princes of Havana, seeing the depreciated condition of the paper of the Spanish Bank, and fearing worse disaster, are putting their capital into safe quarters outside the island. The large houses of Drexel, Morgan & Co. and Morton, Bliss & Co. were represented personally in Washington, and it is assumed that they have submitted tenders for large amounts, but no information on this point was obtainable. Leaving these out, however, there appears in the above firms about $75,000,000 for European account, and $25,000,000 for American investment in New-York alone. It is not at all probable, though, that the conditions accompanying the various bids can be harmonized with the terms of the circular inviting the proposals, and careful estimates place the extreme amount of the awards likely to be made for New-York at $30,000,000, unless it be found that the tenders of Seligman & Co. and Belmont & Co. can be accepted. The Philadelphia subscriptions are estimated at not exceeding $2,000,000, and no reports from Eastern or Western cities have been received.

On the Stock Exchange to-day there has been some slight improvement in tone and a trifling strengthening of prices on the general list, Erie being the only exception at the close of the day's business. The market opened steady, but soon became firm, and prices went up ¼ to 1⅜ ₱ cent., Lake Shore, Western Union, Rock Island, North-western, and St. Paul being most favorably affected. At noon the market reacted, and a steady decline of ¼ to ¾ ₱ cent. was the result, but prices were firm at the close. Erie was first affected by a rumor that Capt. Tyler's report had been made public in London, and on the assumption that it was favorable the price improved, but almost immediately afterward declined. Next came the report from Albany that the Attorney General had filed his decision in the recently-commenced action of Angell vs. The Erie Railway Company, in which application was made for a receivership. This depressed the stock severely, and under its influence it declined from 32⅜ in the early sales to 31 at the close of the Second Board. The Attorney General in his opinion exonerates the officers of the company from any bad faith in the matters complained of, but holds that they have exceeded their powers in the purchase of coal lands for the company's use, as well as in the purchase of stock of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Road, and in leasing the Atlantic and Great Western Railway. He maintains the suit against the company, therefore, but does not think it expedient to urge the appointment of a receiver pending the litigation. The suit will be proceeded with apparently, and it cannot be considered otherwise than an unfortunate occurrence that the new Directory will, thus early in its administration, be embarrassed by an addition to the cloud of lawsuits which this great corporation and property seems to inherit from its projectors and opponents alike. The total sales at the Stock Exchange reached 120,000 shares, of which dealings one-third were in Lake Shore, 23,000 in Rock Island, 22,000 in Erie, and 19,000 in Western Union. The improvement which marked the day's transactions was chiefly influenced by large purchases to cover short contracts, especially in Lake Shore, one broker having bought a block of 15,000 shares of this stock. When these purchases subsided, the market declined and closed weak, though at some advance on yesterday's closing rates. The Gold market was weaker, and ranged from 109¾ to 110, closing at 110⅞. This movement was influenced by the negotiation of the New Five ₱ cent. Loan, and the Treasury sale of $1,000,000 Gold to-day, making the fourth instalment for July. The total bids were $2,370,000, at prices ranging from 109.63 to 109.91. The awards for $1,000,000 were made at an average of 109.83. The rate for carrying was 1 to 2½ ₱ cent., and loans were made "flat." Money was easy at 2@3 ₱ cent. on call. Foreign Exchange was easier for business at $4 86½@$4 87 for prime bankers' 60 days sterling, and $4 89@$4 89½ for demand. The Assistant Treasurer paid out $350,000 for interest, and $23,000 in redemption of called bonds. The receipts for Customs amounted to $650,000, an unusually large sum for the season of the year. The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered gross clearances to the amount of $23,028,000; gold balances, $1,748,862; currency balances, $1,902,963. The Clearing-house statement is as follows: Currency exchanges, $51,066,203; currency balances, $2,613,692; gold exchanges, $8,930,344; gold balances, $1,160,457. Government Bonds were steady and firm. Railway Mortgages were firm and quiet. Chicago and North-western Consolidated Gold Bonds advanced to 77½; Lake Shore Consolidated Coupon firsts sold at 96; New-York Central firsts, registered, at 104¾; Union Pacific firsts at 82¾@83; Land Grants, 80½@80¾. Bank Shares were dull and steady.

Closing Quotations—JULY 23.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
U. S. New 5s, Reg., ('81)	111⅜	113⅛
U. S. 5-20s, Coup., ('62)	113⅛	113
U. S. 5-20s, Coup., ('67)	117⅜	117½
American Gold	109⅞	109⅞
Bills on London, 60 days,	$4 86¾@$4 87	$4 86½@$4 87
N. Y. Central and Hudson	99½	99⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	98	98⅜
Pacific Mail	44¼	44¼
St. Paul, common	34⅝	35
St. Paul, preferred	53⅜	54
Western Union	71½	72⅛
Union Pacific	26⅜	26⅛
Lake Shore	71⅜	71⅜
Toledo and Wabash	34¾	35⅛
North-western, common	37¼	38
North-western, preferred	55	55
Delaware and Lackawanna	107¼	107½
New-Jersey Central	105¾	105¾
Panama	110	110
Erie	31½	31⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	25	25½
C. C. and Indiana Central	17½	17⅞
Harlem	124½	125

The following are the highest and lowest prices and the number of shares of stock sold at the Exchange to-day:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Sales.
N. Y. C. & Hudson	99⅞	99⅞	100
Erie	32⅜	31	22,000
Lake Shore	72⅝	71¼	40,900
North-Western	38⅛	37¼	1,600
Rock Island	98⅞	98	23,920
Pacific Mail	44⅝	44⅛	1,500
St. Paul	35⅜	34⅝	3,900
St. Paul Pref.	54	54	200
Ohios	25½	25½	300
Western Union	72⅝	71⅝	19,700
Wabash	35⅜	34¾	2,300
Union Pacific	26⅞	26½	1,600
C., C. & I. C.	17⅜	17⅜	100
Panama	110	110	125
Harlem	125	125	200
Morris & Essex	94	94	396
B., H. & Erie	1¾	1½	1,600
Atlantic & Pacific Pref.	14¼	14¼	100
Quicksilver	23	23	100
Fort Wayne	93⅛	93⅛	160
Total			120,901

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	117¾	118
6s, 1881, Registered	116⅜	116⅝
6s, 1881, Coupons	118¼	118½
5-20s, 1862, Registered	112¾	113¼
5-20s, 1862, Coupons	113	113¼
5-20s, 1864, Registered	114⅜	114⅝
5-20s, 1864, Coupons	115¾	116
5-20s, 1865, Registered	115	115½
5-20s, 1865, Coupons	117	117¼
5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	115⅛	115¼
5-20s, 1865, Coupons	116¼	116½
5-20s, 1867, Registered	115⅝	115¾
5-20s, 1867, Coupons	117½	117⅝
5-20s, 1868, Registered	116	116¼
5-20s, 1868, Coupons	117½	117¾
10-40s, Registered	112⅜	112¾
10-40s, Coupons	113¼	113½
5s, 1881, Registered	111¾	112
5s, 1881, Coupons	113	113¼
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	88½	89
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	80	81

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for various State securities:

Ark. 6s, Funded.... 10	N. Y. 6s, Gold C. '87.108
California 7s....112	N. Y. 6s, Gold L. '83.108
Connecticut 6s....103	N. Y. 6s, Gold L. '91.108
Georgia 6s.... 75	N. Y. 5s, Gold L. '75.109
Georgia 7s, new bds. 89	N.C.6s,old,Ja.& July. 18¼
Georgia 7s, indorsed. 80	N. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.. 18
Georgia 7s, G. bds... 80	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. R., Jan. & July 37
Indiana 5s....101	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. R., April & Oct 38
Louisiana 6s.... 20	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. R., Coup.off,Ja.& July. 25
La. 6s, new bds.... 20	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. R., Coup.off, Ap.&Oct..25
La. 8s, Levee bds.... 22	N. C. new bds., J.&J 12½
Mich. 6s, '78-'79....101	N. C. new bds.,A.&O.12½
Mich. 6s, '83....101	Ohio 6s, '75.... 98
Mich. 7s, '78....100	Ohio 6s, '81.....102
Mo. 6s due in 1874 .. 99½	Ohio 6s, '86.....104
Mo. 6s due in 1875... 98	Rhode Island 6s.....101
Mo. 6s due in 1876... 97½	S. C. 6s.... 25
Mo. 6s due in 1877.. 95½	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July. 17
Mo. 6s due in 1878... 95	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.. 17
Long bds. due '81 to '91, inclusive.... 93⅛	S. C. Fund. Act,1866. 20
H. & St. Jo. due '75. 97	S. C. N. n. Fund.bds. 5½
H. & St. Jo. due '76. 96	Tenn. 6s, old, Ex C.. 54½
H. & St. Jo. due '86. 92½	Tenn. 6s, new, Ex C. 54½
H. & St. Jo. due '87. 92½	Tenn. 6s, new series. 54
N.Y. Reg. Bounty L.106¾	Texas 10s, '76..... 93
N.Y. Reg. Bounty C.107	Va. 6s, old..... 30
N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '74.110	Va. 6s, new bds..... 30
N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '75.108	Va. 6s, Consol bds.. 53
N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '77.108	
N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '78.108	
N. Y. 6s, Gold R. '87.108	

And the following for City Bank Shares:

American Exchange.110	Mercantile.....114
Bkrs.& Brokers' Ass. 80	Merchants' Exch'ge.106½
Central National.... 98	Nassau.....106
City.....300	New-York.....120
Corn Exchange.....125	N. Y. National Ex.. 90
First National.....195	Ninth National.....109
Fourth National.....101	Pacific.....165x
Fulton.....150	Peoples'.....140
Gallatin National...128	Phenix.....96
Gold Exchange.....110	St. Nicholas.....1 9
Hanover.....100	State of New-York..110
Leather Manuf'rs'..180	Tradesmen's.....137
Mechanics'.....132	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—July 23.

Telegraphed to E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101½	
City 6s, new	104¼	104⅜
Camden and Amboy	124¼	124⅜
Pennsylvania Central	99¼	99½
Reading	111¼	111½
Lehigh Valley	60¼	60⅜
Catawissa Preferred	42	42¼
Philadelphia and Erie	19¼	19½
Northern Central	35	35½
Lehigh Navigation	44¼	44¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	95½	95¾

The coupons due Aug. 1 from the bonds of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, and from the bonds of roads leased by said company, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Metropolitan National Bank.

The following communication explains itself:

To the Financial Editor of the New-York Times:

We desire to correct an error which appears in the daily journals of late regarding the forgery of certain railroad bonds. They are mentioned as those of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad, but should be the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad.

The Buffalo and Erie Railroad (now the eastern division of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad) has but one issue of bonds outstanding, known as *Buffalo and Eries*, and upon them no forgery has been attempted. The Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad (leased by the Erie Railway) is the company upon whose issue of bonds a counterfeit was recently so successfully executed and negotiated. ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 23, 1874.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 23, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	21	Spirits Turp., bbls	631
Beeswax, pkgs	1	Tar, bbls	10
Copper, bbls	582	Resin, bbls	3,160
Copper, cake	485	Leather, sides	5,622
Cotton, bales	425	Beef, pkgs	345
Flour, bbls	9,115	Pork, pkgs	5
Wheat, bushels	94,994	Cut-meats, pkgs	264
Corn, bushels	304,419	Lard, tcs	114
Oats, bushels	13,400	Butter, pkgs	4,172
Malt, bushels	1,400	Cheese, pkgs	29,968
Eggs, bbls	755	Tallow, pkgs	43
Hemp, bales	8	Grease, pkgs	51
Hides, number	1,084	Starch, pkgs	3,215
Hides, bdls	273	Tobacco, hhds	323
Skins, bales	4	Tobacco, pkgs	280
Moss, bales	146	Wool, bales	266
Crude Turp., bbls	25	Whisky, bbls	462

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the ship City of Montreal, for Liverpool—962 bxs. Resin, 557 hhds. Tobacco, 2,432 pcs. Dyewood, 100 pchns. Syrup, 150 hhds. Syrup, 161 hhds. Tallow, 15 tcs. Tallow, 503 bales Cotton, 385 bdls. Steel, 250 tcs. Lard.

By the bark Evelyn, for Matanzas—3,500 Shooks and Heads, 160 bags Oats, 300 bdls. Hoops.

By the steamer Vanguard, for Liverpool—5,085 bales Cotton.

By the brig Tell, for Cork—1,760 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the State of Georgia, for Glasgow—13 pkgs. Whale Foots, 18 hhds. Tallow, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 1,332 bushels Flax, 224 bales Hair, 85 tcs. Tallow, 75 bbls. Lard Oil, 6 bbls. Lubricating Oil, 2,595 bxs. Cheese. 25,020 bushels Corn, 250 pchns. Molasses, 100 tcs. Beef, 110 bxs. Resin, 40 tcs. Grease, 6 cks. Stearine.

By the brig J. H. Lane, for Bordeaux—366 hhds. Tobacco, 3 bxs. Tobacco, 20 cks. Brandy.

By the steamer Hammonia, for Hamburg—7,681 bushels Wheat, 8,289 bushels Corn, 79 cases Cigars, 40 bdls. Whalebone, 36 cks. Grease, 1,450 tcs. Lard, 111 hhds. Tobacco, 40 cases Machinery, 50 bbls. Flour, 20 bales Leather, 1,000 bxs. Extract, 260 bbls. Beef, 13 bales Furs, 37 cases Sewing-machines, 100 cases Can Goods, 1 Piano, 350 Oars, 100 Hides, 200 sacks Ore, 18 tcs. Honey, 190 bxs. Bacon, 518 bxs. Cheese, 8 bbls. Guts.

By the steamer W. A. Scholten, for Rotterdam—21 pkgs. Machinery, 1,000 bxs. Extract, 170 cks. Copper, 7 cases Cigars, 25 cases Gin, 275 bbls. Beef, 50 bx. Bacon, 6 bbls. Pearl-ashes, 40 cases Tobacco, 27 pkgs. Pumps, 12,586 bushels Corn, 300 tcs. Lard, 32,510 bushels Wheat, 3 bbls. Casings, 500 bbls. Resin, 145 hhds. Tobacco, 400 hhds. Tallow, 6 bbls. Sounds, 50 cases Tobacco, 602 sides Leather, 4 cks. Wine.

By the bark Rosina, for Cork and orders—27,213 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Hunnus, for Amsterdam—23,733 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Italia, for Naples—1,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 1,646 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Tilde, for Cork—35,828 bushels Corn.

By the ship M. Greenleaf, for Liverpool—4,720 bales Cotton.

By the brig Favorite, for Port Spain—100 bbls. Beef, 100 bxs. Cheese, 200 pails Lard, 200 bags Corn, 50 bags Oats, 300 bbls. Crackers, 100 bbls. Corn-meal, 850 bbls. Flour, 100 cases Matches, 200 cases Oil, 800 Shooks.

BRICKS—Have been selling to a fair extent on the basis of former prices.

CANDLES—Have been in limited request, with Adamantine at 13½c.@18c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ₱ ℔.

COAL—Has been quoted steady, on, however, a restricted business. House Cannel quoted at $18@$19; do. Gas Cannel, $11; Cumberland Soft at $7, and Anthracite at $5@$6 ₱ ton.

COFFEE—Rio has been quite firm, with a fair demand noted; 3,798 bags by the P. C. Warwick sold at 19¾c. ₱ ℔.; stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here to-day 95,729 bags, and at the outports, 46,407 bags, with 36,200 bags reported afloat and loading for the United States. The dealings in other than Rio and Santos have been on a moderate scale at steady rates; sales, 1,500 bags Savanilla and 600 bags Maracaibo, on private terms. The recent movements (part previously reported) having been summed up thus: 22,200 mats Java, ex Jonge Cornelius, sold before arrival on private terms; 5,390 bags Maracaibo, ex sundry vessels, part sold before arrival on private terms; 828 bags Laguayra; 378 bags Savanilla; 133 bags Curacoa; 66 bags Costa Rica, sold in lots for consumption within our range; 2,782 bags St. Domingo are going forward to Hamburg from first hands. Stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here to-day, 51,949 bags and 26,934 mats. We quote invoices nominally thus: Rio, ordinary, 18¾c.@19c.; fair, 19¼c.@20c.; good, 20½c.@20¾c.; prime, 21½c.@21¾c., gold, ₱ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 18¾c.@22½c., gold; Java, 24c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 18½c.@22½c.; Porto Rico, 19½c.@21c.; Costa Rica, 20c.@21½c.; Mexican, 20c.@21c.; San Domingo, 16½c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 20½c.@21½c.; Ceylon, 18½c.@22c.; Savanilla, 18½c.@21c.; Curacoa, 18½c.@20½c., and Jamaica, 19c.@21c., gold, ₱ ℔.

COTTON—Has been quiet but quoted steady for early delivery, with sales reported of 455 bales to spinners, and 75 bales to speculators. And for forward delivery, a livelier business has been reported, opening at an advance of ⅛c.@3-16c. ₱ ℔., but closing in instances a shade easier than yesterday. Sales have been reported since our last of 16,400 bales, (of which 3,700 bales were last evening, and 12,700 bales to-day,) and 600 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with July options closing at 16 3-16c.@16¼c.; August, 16 9-32c.@16 5-16c.; September, 16 21-32c.; October, 16 9-16c.@16 19-32c.; November, 16 15-32c.@16½c.; December, 16 15-32c.@16½c. The receipts at this port to-day were 425 bales, including 332 bales from New-Orleans, 7 from Baltimore, and 86 bales per Railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 898 bales, and thus far this week, 4,754 bales, against 7,031 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last, 3,747,440 bales, against, 3,536,609 bales the previous season. Consolidated (five days) exports to Great Britain, 4,730 bales; to the Continent, 1,693 bales; stock in New-York, 116,795 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 202,764 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
Good Ordinary	15⅛	15¼	15½	15½
Strict Good Ordinary	15⅝	15¾	15 15-16	15 15-16
Low Middling	16⅜	16¼	16½	16½
Middling	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
Good Middling	18¼	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝

EGGS—Have been in light demand within the range of 20c.@23c. for ordinary to extra choice, with the main dealings reported at 21c.@23c. for fair to prime stock.

FISH—The demand for the leading kinds has been fair, and holders have been more confident in their views. Dry Cod quoted at $4 25@$5 50 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $10@$15; No. 2 at $10@$11; No. 3 at $7@$10 ₱ bbl. Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 35c.@40c. for Scaled, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been less activity in State and Western Flour, but prices have been fairly supported on desirable grades of stock. Shipping Extras have been offered less freely, and have been comparatively quiet. Trade and Family Extras held generally with a fair show of confidence on, however, a very moderate jobbing improvement. Market otherwise dull. The sales since our last have been 13,500 bbls. of all grades, including Sour Flour at $5 35@$6 25; poor to choice No. 2 at $3 75@$4 50; inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 60@$5 25, chiefly at $5@$5 15; inferior to choice Extra State at $5 60@$6 10, chiefly at $5 65@$5 85; choice to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $6 10@$7, chiefly at $6 50@$7 for the West Indies; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 50@$6 10, chiefly at $5 75@$5 85; poor to choice brands round-hoop Ohio, $5 65@$6 15, mainly at $5 75@$6; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 65@$6 26, mainly at $5 75@$6; Western trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5 65@$8 50; Western trade and Family Extras, and Amber Winter Wheat stock, $5 85@$8 50; Western White Wheat Extras, $6 35@$9 25; St. Louis Extras, $5 75@$9 50; Extra Genesee, $6 25@$8; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $6 50@$9 75, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher. Included in the sales have been 4,100 bbls. shipping stock, part for the West Indies, on the basis of our quotations.... Southern Flour steady, but quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 770 bbls., in lots, at $5 65@$5 95 for poor to choice Shipping, and $7@$10 50 for ordinary to choice Family Extra, ₱ bbl.... Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been in fair demand at full rates. We quote at from $5 20@$6 60 for fine to very choice Superfine; sales 410 bbls., chiefly at $6 35@$6 60 ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been inactive; quoted at from $3 70@$4 25 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western; $3 75@$4 for Jersey, and $4 65 for Brandywine; the reported sales since our last have been 375 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has attracted less attention, especially from export buyers, and though opening firmly the later transactions indicated a slight decline in values, the market closing tamely. Some holders of strictly prime stock were not disposed to make concessions from yesterday's final quotations. Winter Wheat has been in moderate request, chiefly for shipment, but, under more urgent offerings, prices have been quoted lower, closing in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 154,500 bushels at $1 32@$1 35 for No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 33 for fair Minnesota, and $1 32½ for Duluth certificate stock; $1 32@$1 33 for No. 2 Milwaukee and Minnesota Spring, closing at about $1 32 for good average Milwaukee, though some holders were asking $1 33 for prime, afloat; $1 28@$1 30 for No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 27@$1 29 for ordinary to strictly prime No. 2 Chicago; $1 28 for strictly prime do., in store; $1 30@$1 31 for Mixed Spring, car stock; $1 23@$1 33 for ungraded spring; $1 30@$1 32 for about fair to very good Red Western, mainly at $1 32 for very good boat stock for export, closing, however, with only $1 30 bid; $1 33@$1 35 for Amber Western; $1 38@$1 40 for White do., odd lots, and $1 50 for new do. do....Corn has been quoted a shade higher, on lighter offerings, but has been somewhat less freely dealt in by shippers as well as by the home trade, the firmer views of holders operating to some extent against active movements. Sales have been reported since our last of 342,000 bushels, at 78½c.@80c. for fair ordinary to strictly prime Mixed Western, chiefly at 79½c.@80c. for sailing-vessel stock, closing at 80c. for strictly prime; 80c.@81c. for Yellow Western; 86½c.@88c. for White do. Also, 24,000 bushels prime Mixed Western, August option, at 80c....Rye quiet; quoted irregular at $1@$1 13 for new and old car and boat loads; sales reported of 1,000 bushels new crop Jersey, from dock, at $1....Barley nominal....Of Barley-malt 4,000 bushels Canada West sold at $1 75 ₱ bushel, on time.... Oats have been in reduced stock, and quoted about 1c. a bushel higher, but have been comparatively quiet. Sales have been reported of 38,000 bushels, at 65c.@68c. for Mixed Western; 71c.@72½c. for White.... Feed in request, and quoted firm at from $20@$32 ₱ ton.

GUNNY CLOTH—Has been in fair demand and held more firmly. Sales 100 bales Gourripore at 12½c., and 200 half rolls Domestic, at 12⅞c.

HARDWARE—The inquiry for most kinds of stock has been moderate at about previous quotations.

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been in fair demand, with shipping stock, poor to prime, quoted at 70c.@$1, and the range of retailing qualities, at from $1 10@$1 40 ₱ 100 ℔s. Clover Hay, 70c.@80c. Straw has been moderately sought after, with Oat quoted at 85c.@95c.; Wheat at 50c.@55c.; and Rye at 4 c.@7 c. ₱ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Manila has been in more request within the previous range; 2,500 bales sold on private terms.

HIDES—Have been inactive at former figures. Sales, 407 California, 650 Wet-salted Texas, and 800 City Slaughtered on private terms.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Have been moderately active, with values of most kinds of stock fairly supported.

MOLASSES.—A fair demand prevails for desirable qualities of stock for refining, as well as for trade account, at firm prices. The offerings of refining goods are very moderate. Sales have been made of 241 hhds. Yabacoa and 192 hhds. Humacoa, for trade purposes, on private terms; 78 hhds. Port Spain at 40c., and 60 hhds. Caibarien, for refining, at 42c. ₱ gallon. Of the recent arrivals, 559 puncheons Port Spain were imported by refiners; and 355 hhds. and 35 tcs. Sagua sold, previous to arrival, to refiners, on private terms. A cargo of 476 hhds. Caioarien, just arrived, has not yet been reported as marketed. The stock of foreign in first hands to-day was estimated at 6,968 hhds., and of New-Orleans 1,800 bbls. We quote: Cuba Muscovado refining, (50 test,) 41½c.; Grocery do. at 43c.@48c.; Cuba Centrifugal, 35c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 42½c.@67½c., the latter for fancy; Barbados, 45c.@50c.; Demerara, 38c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 78c.@85c., the latter for fancy. The jobbing trade has been moderate on a steady basis as to values.

NAILS—Trade has been quite moderate, as a rule, with values quoted as before. Common Fence and Sheathing, 10d. to 60d., quoted at $3 80@$3 85; 8d. and 9d, $4@$6 15; 6d. and 7d., $4 25@$4 40; 4d. and 5d., $4 50@$4 65; 3d., and 4d., $5 25@$5 40; 3d., fine, $6@$6 15; 2d., $6 75@$6 90. Cut Spikes, all sizes, $4@$4 15; Finishing stock, $5 40@$5 90; Clinch stock, $5 50@$8 ₱ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been more freely purchased at very firm prices; sales, 4,000 bbls. Strained at $2 25; 50 bbls. good do., $2 35; 400 bbls. Pale at $5 ₱ 280 ℔s.....Tar and Pitch as last quoted....Spirits Turpentine has been in more demand and quoted firm at 37c.@37½c.; sales, 495 bbls., part to arrive, at 37c.@37½c., and 100 bbls., buyer's option to Aug. 10, at 37½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been purchased to the extent of 5,000 bbls., in bulk, at 5c. ₱ gallon; market steadier....Refined has been in rather more demand, and held more firmly. Sales, 4,000 bbls., July options, at 12⅛c.; and 5,000 bbls., first half of August, at 12⅛c. And at Philadelphia, 15,000 bbls., August, various options within the month, at 11⅞c.@12c....Refined, in cases, quoted at 16¾c.@17c., on a somewhat better inquiry....Naphtha, in shipping order, at 7½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been further advanced about 50c. ₱ bbl., closing quite firmly, on an active inquiry for early distribution, as well as on speculative account. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 675 bbls. Western Mess at $21@$21 75, closing at $21 62½@$21 75; 50 bbls. old do. at $20; 30 bbls. Prime Mess at $19 50, and 110 bbls. Thin Mess at $20 87½@$21 12½, with Extra Prime quoted at $18 50 ₱ bbl. And for forward delivery, of Western Mess, 1,750 bbls., August options, at from $20 85@$21 55, closing at $21 55; and 3,750 bbls., September, at $21 50, closing with $21 65 asked. ....Dressed Hogs in more request, with City quoted up to 8¾c.@9c....Cut Meats held higher on meagre offerings, but quiet. Sales, 2,000 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 14c.@15c.; small lots of Pickled Shoulders at 7⅝c.@7¾c.; 1,500 Smoked Hams at 16c.@16½c.; and small lots of Smoked Shoulders at 8⅝c.@8¾c....Bacon firm but inactive. Sales for early delivery, 100 bxs. City Long Clear at 10½c., quoted at 10½c.@10¾c. And for forward delivery, 750 bxs. Short Clear, December options, at 8¾c.@9c. ₱ ℔s....Lard has been in very good demand and quoted a shade dearer, closing firmly. Sales for early delivery embrace 1,250 tcs. Western Steam at 12½c., 175 tcs. City do. at 12¼c., though held, in instances, as high as 12⅜c., and small lots of Refined at from 12⅞c.@13⅛. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 250 tcs., July, at 12⅜c.; 425 tcs., August, at 12⅜c.@12 7-16c., closing at 12 7-16c.@12½c.; 3,000 tcs., September, at 12 9-16c., closing at 12 9-16c.@12⅝c., and 500 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 10¾c....Beef steady, but rather slow of sale. Of Beef Hams, 100 bbls. sold at $18@$22.... Butter quiet within the previous range....Cheese a shade dearer, and in fairly active request.

RICE—Has been generally slow of sale, but held more firmly, with Carolina at $7 50@$9 for common to choice, Rangoon at $6 50@$6 62½, free, and $2 87½@$3, gold, in bond, and Patna, free, at $6 87½@$7 ₱ 100 ℔s. Stock of Rangoon estimated at 23,400 bags.

SALT—Has been in rather more demand, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1@$1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 75@$2 75, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 26c.@30c.

SALTPETRE—Continues very quiet at 5⅜c.@5½c., gold.

SPICES—Have met with a readier sale at generally firmer prices. Cloves much stronger under unfavorable crop reports. Mace quoted at $1 16@$1 25 for common to prime; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 12½@$1 16; Cassia at 23½c.; Cloves at 42c.@43c.; East India Pepper at 19c.@20c.; White Pepper at 26c.@27c.; Pimento at 11¾c.@12c.; Ginger at 11½c.@12c. ₱ ℔s., gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been more active and quoted firm. The demand for refining goods have been more animated. Sales have been made of 3,319 hhds., 3,400 bags, and 377 bxs., including 2,220 hhds. Refining Cuba at 7⅞c.@8c., chiefly at 7⅞c.; 700 hhds. Refining Porto Rico at 7⅞c.; 129 hhds. Centrifugal at 8¾c.@9⅛c.; 200 bxs. do. at 9c.; 106 bxs. Derone at 8¾c.; 3,400 bags Pernambuco at 7⅝c.; 260 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7¼c., and 71 bxs. do. at 7 9-16c. ₱ ℔. We quote fair Refining at 7⅞c.; good do., 8c.; prime do., 8⅛c.; fair to very choice Grocery do., 8¼c.@8⅞c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock, at 8½c.@8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¼c.@9⅛c.; Manila Bags, 7c.@7¾c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¾c.@7⅜c.; Melado, 5½c.@5⅝c. Refined Sugars have been in good request, with Crushed quoted at 10⅝c.; Powdered at 10¾c.@10⅞c.; Granulated at 10⅝c.@10¾c.; A's at 10c.@10¼c.; and Yellow at 8¾c.@9⅞c. ₱ ℔. The movements in Raw Sugars, since July 1, have been summed up thus:

	Hhds.	Bxs.	Bags.	Melado
Stock, July 1, 1874	155,154	93,418	175,373	1,468
Receipts	31,426	18,630	73,005	75
Total	186,580	112,048	248,468	1,543
Sales since	31,963	14,217	36,812	609
Stock, July 23, 1874	154,617	97,831	211,656	934
Stock, July 24, 1873	103,004	48,985	227,663	7,589

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been more active but at rather easier prices. Sales, since our last, equal to 351,000 ℔s., at 7¾c.@8 3-16c. for good common to strictly prime....Stearine firm, but quiet, with City quoted at 14½c.@14¾c., and Western at 14c.@14¼c.

WHISKY—Quoted up to $1 ₱ gallon, on sales of 325 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Berth Freights have shown less firmness on a restricted business, the offerings of Grain having been light, and of general cargo very moderate, the latter especially so for Continental ports. The chartering movement has been more animated, the main call having been for tonnage suited to the Petroleum trade, chiefly for Baltic and Mediterranean ports, at somewhat irregular rates, with some inquiry for vessels for the Grain trade, mostly for the Continent, at about late figures. The Cotton movement has been unimportant. Tobacco has been offering less freely.....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 250 pkgs. Provisions, part at 27s. 6d.; 10,000 Pipe Staves at 25s.; and, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 8d.@8½d. ₱ bushel; 70 bales Cotton at 5-16d. ₱ ℔.; 270 bxs. Bacon at 45s.@50s. Also, two British ships, 1,185 and 900 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For London, by steam, 8,000 bushels Corn, in bags, at 6½d. ₱ bushel; and, by steam, 300 hhds. Tobacco at 35s.@37s. 6d....For Glasgow, by steam, 150 bxs. Bacon and 625 bxs. Cheese on private terms....For Bristol, by sail, 125 tons Oil-cake, in bags, at 25s. ₱ ton....For Cork and orders, and Italian bark, 462 tons, hence, with about 3,300 quarters Grain on private terms, quoted at 6s. ₱ quarter....For Bremen, a German bark, 515 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain at 6s. ₱ quarter....For Hamburg, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain, 2,000 pkgs. Provisions, mainly Lard, 175 pkgs. Tobacco, and 2,500 pkgs. Merchandise, at current rates....For Rotterdam, by steam, 300 tcs. Lard, 200 pkgs. Tobacco, and 500 bbls. Resin on private terms....For Danzic, a German bark, 280 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For Oldenburg, a Danish brig, 272 tons, hence, with about 1,800 quarters Grain, and another, 191 tons, hence, with about 1,300 quarters do. on private terms, quoted at 6s. 6d.@6s. 9d. ₱ quarter....For the Baltic, direct, a German bark, 314 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 9d ₱ bbl....For the German Baltic, an American bark, 527 tons, hence, with about 3,200 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 10½d. ₱ bbl....For Gottenburg, a British brig, 260 tons, hence, with about 1,600 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 7½d. ₱ bbl....For Corunna and orders, an American brig, 202 tons, hence, with about 500 bbls. and 3,000 cases Petroleum at 5s. 9d. and 30c....For a Spanish port, an American schooner, 217 tons, hence, with equal to about 1,200 bbls. Petroleum, rumored, without reliable particulars....For Seville, an American schooner, 281 tons, hence, with about 8,000 cases Petroleum, at 25c....For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian bark, 469 tons, hence, with about 14,500 cases Petroleum at 26c., or, if to the west coast of Italy, direct, at 25c., and £10 gratuity....For Leghorn, an Italian bark, 394 tons, hence, with about 2,200 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. ₱ bbl. and £10 gratuity....For Beyrout, an Austrian bark, 380 tons, hence, with about 12,500 cases Petroleum, at 36c....For Venice, an Italian bark, 471 tons, hence, with about 15,000 cases Petroleum at 29c., and £25 gratuity....For Pernambuco, a British brig, 236 tons, with Flour, from Baltimore, at $1 25 ₱ bbl., and 5 ₱ cent. primage....For the River Platte, an American bark, 483 tons, with Lumber at $18 50 ₱ 1,000 feet, and primage....For the Windward, a British schooner, 122 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms....For Porto Rico and back, an American schooner, 220 tons, on the basis of 50c. ₱ bbl....For St. Kitts, a Dutch brig, 227 tons, hence, with general cargo on the basis of 50c. ₱ bbl.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged for common to choice grades; demand good, at full prices. Wheat quiet and weak; declined 2c.@3c.; No. 1 Spring, $1 11@$1 12; No. 2 do. $1 08@$1 09½, spot; closed at $1 08½, July; $1 06¼, August; $1 04¼@$1 05, September; No. 3 Spring, $1 01; Rejected, 90c. Corn opened firm, but closed dull; No. 2 Mixed, 64⅝c.@6⅜c., spot; closed at 64½c., spot; 64⅝c. bid, July; 62⅞c. bid, August; Rejected, 62¾c. Oats active and higher at 56c.@57c., spot; 52c., July; 36½c.@36¼c., August; 34⅞c.@35c., September. Rye in good demand at 77c.@78c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork excited; prices higher; $23, spot, July, or August. $23 10@$23 12½, September. Lard in fair demand and higher at 11¾c., spot, July, or August. Whisky, 95c. On the call of the board in the afternoon, Wheat closed at $1 05, July; $1 05¾, August. Corn quiet at 64⅝c.@61¾c., July; 64¾c.@64⅞c., August. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 104,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 215,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 23.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—8,700 bbls. Flour, 40,400 bushels Wheat, 115,129 bushels Corn, 21,700 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley. Canal Shipments—29,998 bushels Wheat, 57,750 bushels Corn. Rail Exports—18,450 bushels Wheat, 51,400 bushels Corn, 21,700 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley. Canal Freights firm—Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 8½c.; Oats, 5½c. Flour firm; sales of 2,000 bbls. at $6@$6 25 for Western Spring; $6 50@$6 75 for Baker's; $6 50@$6 75 for Amber; $7@$7 75 for White. Wheat dull; sales, 6,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Spring at $1 32¼; held at $1 28 for Milwaukee No. 2 Spring; $1 28 for Sheboygan and Green Bay Spring. Corn—Sales, 69,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 70c.@71c. Oats quiet; sales No. 2 Western at 61c.@62c. Rye nominally $1 05. Barley-malt firm at $1 90@$2 for Canada; $1 80@$1 90 for Western. Balance unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—Flour quiet and weak; little doing. Wheat—Heavy receipts depress the market; sample lots of No. 3 Red, $1 05@$1 10; No. 2 Red, $1 15. Corn firm and in fair demand at 65c. for No. 2 Mixed. Oats dull, unsettled, and lower at 47c.@48c. for No. 2; new, 55c.@56c. Rye quiet at $1. Whisky steady at 96c. Pork higher, at $23@$23 25; held at $23 50 at close. Dry-salted Meats—More doing; Shoulders, 7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10½c. Bacon stiff at 9c. for Shoulders, 11⅞c.@11c. for Clear Rib Sides, 11⅜c.@11⅝c. for Clear Sides. Lard firm at 11¼c. for Summer Live Hogs unchanged. Cattle firm; sales of good through to choice Corn-fed Texans, $3@$4 50; fair to good Natives, $2 [illegible]; prime to choice Steers, $5 75@$6 25. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,600 Hogs, 1,300 Cattle.

BALTIMORE, July 23.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and weak; choice White, $1 40@$1 42; fair to prime do. $1 25@$1 35; choice Amber, $1 40; good to prime Red, $1 30@$1 38; common to fair do., $1 15@$1 25; Ohio and Indiana do. $1 28@$1 30; Pennsylvania do., $1 20@$1 30. Corn firm; Southern White, 90c.@92c.; Southern Yellow, 83c.; Western Mixed, 78c. Oats steady; Southern, 68c.@75c.; Western Mixed, 63c.@65c.; do. White, 67c.@68c. Rye dull. Hay dull at $21@$25. Provisions very strong and quiet. Mess Pork, $22 50. Bulk Meats, Bacon, Hams, and Lard unchanged. Western Butter quiet and easy at 21c.@23c. Coffee firmer and quiet; fair to prime Rio cargoes 20¼c.@22c. Whisky in demand and stock light at 99c.@$1.

TOLEDO, July 23.—Flour steady. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 14; New, $1 25; Amber Michigan, cash and July, $1 13; September, $1 14; New, cash and July, $1 13; No. 2, Red, $1 13½, spot; August, $1 12½; September, $1 12⅜; No. 2 Red, new, $1 13; No. 3 Red, $1 13; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 23; No. 2 do., new, $1 16. Corn firm and in fair demand; High Mixed, 69c., spot; 68c., August; 66c., September; Low Mixed, cash and August, 67½c.; no grade, 65½c. Oats in fair demand and firm; No. 2, September, 37½c.@38c. Freights dull and unchanged. Receipts—42,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—24,000 bushels Wheat, 47,000 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—Flour dull and declining at $5 30@$5 60 for Family. Wheat in fair demand and lower at $1 02@$1 06 for Red, $1 15@$1 25 for White, good to choice. Corn quiet and unchanged at 66c.@68c. for Mixed. Oats steady at 58c.@66c. Rye steady at 95c.@98c. Butter unchanged. Pork strong; sales $22; now held higher. Lard firm and scarce; Summer held at 11½c.; Kettle, 13¾c.@14c. for jobbing lots. Bulk Meats strong at 7½c. for Shoulders, spot and buyer July; 7⅞c., buyer August; Clear Rib Sides sold at 10c., spot and buyer July; Clear Sides, 10¾c. Bacon steady at 8⅝c. for Shoulders, 10⅞c.@11c. for Clear Rib Sides, 11⅛c.@11¼c. for Clear Sides. Whisky firm and in fair demand at 93c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 23.—Flour unchanged; sales of 1,700 bbls. Wheat dull; sales of 1,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 35; 1,000 bushels Extra White Michigan at $1 60. Corn unchanged; sales of 4,000 bushels at 74c.@75c. Oats quiet; sales of small lots of State at 60c. Corn-meal, $31 for bolted; $30 for unbolted, ₱ ton. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $20; Middlings, $24@$26, ₱ ton. Canal Freights lower on Grain; Wheat, 6¾c.; Corn, 6c., to New-York; Lumber, $2 87½ to the Hudson, and $3 62½ to Newburg. Lake Receipts—17,800 bushels Wheat, 1,035,000 feet of Lumber. Canal Shipments—1,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 588,000 feet of Lumber.

LOUISVILLE, July 23.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged at 82c.@84c. for White; 74c.@76c. for Mixed. Oats quiet and unchanged at 65c.@70c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 95c. Pork active and higher at $23. Bacon in fair demand and higher at 8¾c. for Shoulders; 11⅝c. for Clear Rib Sides; 11½c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams, 14½c.; plain, 14¼c. Bulk Meats firm at 7¾c. for Shoulders; 10½c.@10⅝c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10⅝c. for Clear Sides. Lard—Tierce, 14c.@14¼c.; Keg, 14½c. Whisky, 95c.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 23.—Pork in demand; 75c. higher; sales at $24. Bacon scarce, in demand, and higher at 9¾c. for Shoulders, 11⅝c. for Clear Rib Sides, 12c.@12⅛c. for Clear Sides. Lard scarce and higher at 12¾c.@13c. for Tierce; 13¾c.@14c. for Keg. Sugar dull at 8½c.@9c. for Good Fair; 9¾c. for fully Fair. Whisky firmer at 99c. for Louisiana; $1 04 for Cincinnati. Coffee in good demand; ½c. higher; Ordinary, 19½c.@20c.; Fair, 21½c.@22c.; Good, 22¼c.@23c.; Prime, 23c.@23½c. Gold, 110⅛. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, $5 39@$5 40.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—Butter and Eggs unchanged. Cheese steady; New-York State prime, 12c.@12½c.; Western Reserve, 11c.@11½c.; Half Skims, 8c.@10c. Flour firmer for good; other grades very dull; Superfine, $3 50@$4 25; Extra, $4 50@$5 25; State, Ohio, and Indiana do., $6 75@$7 50. Wheat dull; New Southern, $1 35@$1 37; Old Amber, $1 40@$1 51. Corn, advancing tendency; Yellow, 85c.@86c.; Western Mixed, 84c. Oats quiet and steady; White, 72c.@73c.; Mixed, 70c. Whisky active and higher at $1 80.

MILWAUKEE, July 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak at $1 18 for No. 1; $1 14½ for No. 2; $1 11½ August; $1 07½ September. Oats excited; prices higher; No. 2, 53c. Corn quiet and higher at 64½c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye dull and nominally 90c. for No. 1. Barley dull and nominally $1 07 for No. 2 Spring, September. Provisions firm and unchanged; Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 3½c.; to Oswego, 7c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,500 bbls. Flour, and 11,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, July 23.—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn dull and drooping; Yellow, 81c.@82c.; White, firm at 85c. Oats firm and scarce at 72c. Pork in fair demand and advanced to $22 50. Lard in fair demand and higher; sales at 13c.@14c. Bacon in fair demand and higher; Shoulders, 8¾c.@9c.; Sides, 11⅜c.@11⅝c.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 23.—Nothing doing in Wheat. Corn quiet and scarce; sales of Western Mixed at 79c.@80c., latter for lots to arrive. Oats quiet, very scarce, and about 1c. higher. Rye nominal. Malt steady. A sample of new White Wabash Wheat was exhibited on 'Change to-day. It is held at $1 60. New Rye on the street was held at $1 05.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 23.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 34c. Resin firm at $1 75 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 25 for Hard; $2 25 for Yellow Dip; $2 75 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 85.

CLEVELAND, July 23.—Wheat quiet at $1 14 for New No. 1 Red Winter; Old, $1 22; New No. 2 do. $1 11; Old, $1 16. Corn steady at 72c.@73c. Oats steady at 64c. for No. 1 State, 63c. for No. 2. Petroleum unchanged.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—With the Tide—Miss Mayhew, Miss Markland.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Chariot Races—Gymnastic Acts—Menagerie. Matinée.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Faustus and Mephistopheles.—Mr. E. Eddy, Jos. Wheelock, Miss Ida Vernon.

THE COLOSSEUM.—Cyclorama of London by Day—Afternoon.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Variety Entertainment—Mme. Rentz and others. Matinée at 2:30.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Captain Kydd—Jack Robinson and His Monkey, &c.—Mr. Marden.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer Night's Concert—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

LEAVITT ART GALLERY.—Art Exhibition—Court of Death.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	3
The Weekly Times, per annum	2

Club rates of The Weekly—all to one Post-office address—Five copies per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of The Semi-Weekly Times to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

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New-York City.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

Wall street appears to have forgotten, until reminded by The Times, that yesterday was the date fixed for receiving and opening proposals for the balance—$179,000,000—of the new five per cent. loan. Over $100,000,000 of the amount is said to have been bid for in New-York, about $75,000,000 being on European, and the rest on local, account. If the bidding from other cities should be in proportion to this, Secretary Bristow should have no difficulty in placing the entire loan. It is said, however, that some of the chief bidders in this City affix conditions to their proposals which do not harmonize with those laid down by the Secretary, and which may lead to some difficulty in closing this highly important financial transaction.

Indiana hopes to furnish the Democratic candidate for President in 1876; and Indiana has, so far, taken the lead in specially outspoken Democratic utterances. The platform of the Democracy of that State has somewhat startled the more cautious followers of the faith in other parts of the country. But correspondence of The Times, published to-day, gives some sketches of the interior wrangles of the platform-makers that will show how much of a struggle was necessary to bring to pass the marvel of patchwork exhibited in the party resolutions. Everybody remembers the protracted fight over the national Democratic platform of 1868, when Mr. Chase's foolish friends were anxiously intriguing to secure the nomination for him; and the ingenious juggle by which the "Liberal Republicans" at Cincinnati relegated free trade and protection to the Congressional districts when poor Mr. Greeley was to be nominated, is fresh in the memory of men. Some such difficulty seems to have worried the Indiana Democrats when it was found necessary to say something about finance in their platform. Voorhees, however, carried the day, and the ingenious plan of Pendleton for paying off the national debt in greenbacks, which were to be redeemed in the Greek kalends, was finally indorsed. This was not a personal triumph for Mr. Voorhees, nor a personal defeat for "Tom" Dowling, as our correspondent explains. It merely shows where the "true blue" Democracy, whether in Indiana or elsewhere, stand on the all-important question of the national finances. That is the whole story.

Inspector Walling has been appointed Superintendent of Police in this City. This, we need scarcely say, is an infinite improvement on Matsell. The Superintendent ought almost always to be drawn from the Police force itself, and he should be chosen in consideration of past good services and present efficiency. Inspector Walling is thoroughly familiar with the Police force, has proved himself to be an active and energetic officer, and we may fairly congratulate him and the public on his appointment, and confidently express the hope that he will make an honorable and lasting reputation in his present position.

The bill of M. Casimir Perier definitely organizing the Republic in France, which was recently declared "urgent" by a majority of one, has, on its being reported back again to the Assembly from the Committte of Thirty, been rejected by a majority of 41 votes. Therefore, a motion was introduced for the dissolution of the Assembly, which was also defeated, though it received the unusually large number of 340 votes. It apparently only needs a change of opinion on the part of sixteen deputies to decree dissolution, and should the present helplessness of the Assembly to constitute anything be much longer continued, it is probable that a majority will at last be found willing to relieve France of the incubus of a constituent body which has only one faculty left—that of obstinate resistance to any step in advance.

Although the *North German Gazette* is not an official organ, its utterances on pending political questions have enough official character to make them noteworthy. It says that the recent outrages by Carlists will provoke Germany to interfere in Spain "in behalf of outraged European civilization." This is not wholly a vainglorious bit of bombast; nor is the fact that a German subject is the victim of Carlist ferocity altogether the occasion of this outburst. Possibly the time is not far distant when the hopelessness of the struggle in Spain will provoke the intervention of other European Powers who cannot afford to see chaos long continued in the Peninsula. Germany has already shown an uneasy interest in this direction.

STATE POLITICS.

As the "Beecher" case seems likely to be the cause of stormy words and bad feeling in all directions—a strong attack of it being about as inconvenient a thing to have as the bite of a mad-dog—we will endeavor to divert the attention of our contemporaries to-day to another subject. It is quite clear that if the present row goes on much longer, a good deal of crockery of one sort and another will be smashed; and as it is no part of our duty to try either Mr. Beecher or Mr. Tilton—for which piece of good luck we are profoundly grateful—we leave the further discussion of the rights and wrongs of the case to our excited friends over in Brooklyn, and to the *Herald* and *World*, which are naturally deeply interested in the cause of piety and morality. For our own parts, we frankly acknowledge that we have had enough of the subject, and should be glad (in common, doubtless, with most of our readers) if we were never to hear another word about it. We may, however, be led to consider some point not directly connected with the merits of the case, as we do below this morning. That there is an immense quantity of lying being done over in Brooklyn, somewhere or other, and that a good many persons have lost their tempers, and that if Mr. Beecher is right, Mr. Tilton is a very bad man, and if Mr. Tilton is right, Mr. Beecher is not what we always supposed him to be—so much we may say without driving the partisans of either side into a strait-jacket. But we would rather not be drawn into the ring where the fight is going on, if the Brooklyn *Eagle* can manage to get along without us—and it makes so much noise over this affair itself that we are quite sure it can dispense with outside assistance.

Let us, then, leave Mr. Tilton a little while, and turn to a gentleman of another kind—Mr. Tilden. The reason we wish to draw the attention of our readers to him is that he is being "mentioned" pretty generally as the Democratic candidate for Governor this Fall. Mr. Tilden has not, indeed, mentioned his own name, because he has been a long time in politics, and he is well aware that a man may speak too soon as well as too late. This we will say—that Mr. Tilden would make a very good candidate, for he is a gentleman, an able man, and a man of very high character; we have always insisted upon the latter point, in contradiction to the *World*, which will have it that Mr. Tilden is only a "railway lawyer," and therefore no better than one of the wicked. Mr. Tilden owes much to us for taking his part all these years, and no doubt he feels it, although he has never said so. We have some recollection of his writing a little pamphlet in ten thick volumes, some time ago, for the purpose of proving that we had been his benefactors—but we do not happen to have a copy of this valuable work by us for reference. We remember, however, that it was very interesting, and had a large circulation, a free copy being sent to the house of everybody whose name happened to be in the New-York Directory. That is the only way to secure a wide publicity for one's book.

We have not heard much of Mr. Tilden lately, but we have no doubt that he has been keeping—to use a homely phrase—his weather eye open, and that while other men are foaming with rage over the "Beecher-Tilton" question, and banging things about, and calling hard names, he is calmly considering the graver issue, "Dix or Tilden?" We do not know whether Gen. Dix is to be renominated or not, although we should not be intensely surprised if the handkerchief were thrown once more to our present Governor; and in that case the Democrats must bring out a strong man, for Gen. Dix is no puny antagonist. We do not think he is the *only* strong Republican; our party is not and never has been a one-man party; but we should be puzzled to point out a stronger man. As for the Democrats, they certainly would not be making a fatal blunder in nominating Mr. Tilden—nothing, for instance, like their wonderful and ever-memorable nomination of Mr. Greeley as their candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Tilden is not much liked by the less reputable portion of the Democratic Party, and perhaps there are men, even in Tammany Hall who do not exactly love him. It cannot be alleged that Mr. Tilden's opinions can give anybody offense—they are seldom positive enough for that. We have heard it said—we rather think it must have been by the *World*—that he likes to sit up out of the way on a fence, until a kind Providence points out which side is going to win. But the *World* never will imitate us in doing justice to Mr. Tilden. He is, at any rate, a Democrat of long standing in the party; a man of unsullied honor, public and private; a good, public-spirited man, who would be no discredit, but much the reverse, to our State. This we may say with perfect sincerity.

Nevertheless, if Mr. Tilden were to ask us, as his old friends and advisers, whether he should stand for Governor if he were invited to do so, we should feel it our duty to dissuade him from that course. We should like much to see him happy, but would it render him so to undergo a signal defeat? If the Republicans nominate Gen. Dix, Mr. Tilden could not run successfully against him. Incidentally, he would do his party a great deal of good, for he would improve its moral tone, and make a few speeches which would be better worth reading than the ordinary run of Democratic compositions. But he would find himself on election day in a situation in which we should be very sorry to see him—that of a disappointed and defeated man. In all human probability, the Republicans will carry the State this Fall, barring accidents. Nothing is certain that has not yet happened, but we can see no reason to doubt that with a good strong ticket, the Republicans can maintain their ascendency in the State. Why should the people change Gen. Dix for Mr. Tilden—supposing that to be the issue which will shape itself in the Fall? There is no reason. Since, then, we have undertaken to look after Mr. Tilden's welfare and peace of mind, so far as it is possible for us to do so, we unhesitatingly advise him not to be drawn into a hopeless fight. He may say that he has not asked for our advice, and that he will not take it. Very good—as we have never known people to take advice, even when they *did* ask for it, Mr. Tilden's obstinacy will not mortify us. We shall still watch over his interests, point out to him the right course in life, and defend him against the attacks of the *World* and other Democratic papers.

A BEWILDERING DIALECT.

One of the most curious features in the Brooklyn brawl is the dialect which the chief actors in it use to describe their feelings toward each other. Poor Mrs. Tilton's half crazy letters to her husband gave the first insight into the forced exaltation of speech and feeling that seems to prevail within this peculiar circle. It is much to be wished that her latest statement had been disfigured by fewer of those spasmodic interjections which only mystify and repel the dispassionate reader. Can any conceivable view of this miserable, demoralizing controversy render it worthy of a reference like this: "My thought of following the Master contradicts this act of my pen, and a sense of the perversion of my life-faith almost compels me to stand aside till God Himself delivers"? Again, what an unnatural, moonstruck way of looking at simple facts is disclosed in the reference to a sudden change in the mind of Mr. Tilton as a thing to be left "for the eternities with their mysteries to reveal"!

Mr. Tilton is not only expert in the use of this new and confusing dialect, but he adds to it a habit of inverting the natural relations between social cause and effect which is carried to an extent hardly compatible with any theory of his perfect sanity. Apart altogether from the incomprehensible way in which, on his own showing, he became almost an accomplice to his wife's alleged dishonor; apart from his desire to be "reconciled" with his wife's alleged seducer, and the terms of regard and endearment which he lavished upon both, convinced, as he says he was, of the full measure of their sin—in addition to all that, hardly a day passes when the chief complainant in the case does not exhibit to the world some new eccentricity. After declaring under oath that his wife was guilty of infidelity, under the most revolting circumstances that it is possible to conceive of; after adding that he found Mr. Beecher concealed in his wife's bedroom, Mr. Tilton stated before the the Committee of Investigation, with tears in his eyes, that "a whiter-souled woman does not live to-day than Elizabeth Tilton"! Mrs. Tilton accuses him in her statement of taking advantage of the physical and mental depression of the most painful crisis through which a wife can pass, to force her to sign a lying confession for the purpose of ruining the man for whom he professed unbounded regard. She says that her husband talked about the "God of battles" being in him, and that he lived for the purpose of crushing out Mr. Beecher, whose superior he had always been. She denies "each and every particular" of his "shameless charges," and yet it would hardly be surprising if we hear of Mr. Tilton again going before the committee and declaring that his wife is a white-robed saint. Certainly all these people seem to live in a world of their own, and it is useless for an ordinary man to attempt to understand their sayings and doings.

In the peculiar atmosphere of this case, where people shriek in stilted English, instead of quietly talking, and where the most hideous offenses do not seem incompatible with perfect sainthood, even Mr. Beecher appears to lose his power of lucid expression. A year ago, he spoke of living on "the ragged edge of anxiety, remorse, fear, despair," of spending the most of his time in "the power of great darkness." Yet, commonplace as the explanation of all the trouble is said to be, he still speaks of it as causing unexampled "sorrow and excitement," a "poignancy of suffering" which he hopes no other man may feel, and of being "filled with morbid intensity at the very shadow of it"—whatever that may mean. Should any spiritualistic humbug of the next generation ever profess to summon the spirit of Mr. Beecher, he can hardly make him talk more extraordinary gibberish than this. Why was Mr. Beecher thus trembling on the edge of ruin, despair, remorse, and all the rest of it? Surely these words are not in the least degree applicable to the slight fault—if fault it was—which he now alleges constituted his only offense.

When the chief actors in the business rave as they do, the spasmodic school of journalism is not likely to allow itself to be distanced. From the height of Mars Hill, the *Tribune* fails to find among the Christian fathers, the mediæval missionaries, or the modern preachers of the faith, any pulpit eloquence worth ranking with that of Mr. Beecher. The *Herald* sets him down as another Isaiah or Ezekiel, and the *World* dismisses his accuser with the terrible epithet of "koprophagous." It would be premature to conjecture what lessons a more discriminating posterity will draw from this celebrated and disgusting "scandal." But it may be safely inferred that it will help them to associate the sensationalism which pervaded society and literature during the third quarter of the nineteenth century with a tendency among "intellectual" people to take occasional leave of their wits.

CITY VAGRANCY.

Nothing more perplexes the average bucolic mind than the number of people in a large city. The gentleman from the remote "rural districts," for example, who "puts up" at a first-class hotel, and, determined to get the worth of his money, orders of the astonished waiter a dozen fish-balls for his dinner, goes to his pillow racked with this problem: How do all these people live? Alas, that so many of them only exist. The Police reports show that in the City of New-York ten or fifteen thousand persons may be classed as vagrants. In a week's time, during seasons of special destitution and severe weather, more than seven thousand persons pass through the Police stations as applicants for free lodgings and shelter. The records of the benevolent societies and free soup-houses show that a vast fringe of destitute humanity hangs on the edge of the busy, bustling, and industrious life which constitutes the heart of the City. Outside of the very poor who live "from hand to mouth," and outside of that dangerous class that lives by its wits, its violence, and crime, is an enormous confused welter of persons who do not live at all. They sleep in door-ways, on the wharves, under the lee of piles of hay or lumber, and they pick up their food in the streets. No human eye follows the wanderings of these vagrants, and no official statistics records the nature of their struggles for existence.

What is true of this City is true of all other large communities in some degree. San Francisco may be taken, perhaps, as an exceptional case. There labor is reported to be well paid; working population is in demand, and the inducements held out to immigrants from abroad have been very rosy in color. But even there the vagabonds hang lifelessly on the margin of the active industries of the people, and the vast multitude of the genus "bummer" is as perplexing a problem to the thrifty citizen as it is elsewhere. The other day, it is reported, the San Francisco Chief of Police organized a raid upon the vagrants who infested the wharves, sleeping on the loosened bales of hay, and endangering this inflammable property by lighting their care-dispelling pipes as they composed themselves to rest. The Police captured thirty-eight of these homeless vagabonds, among whom it is said were some educated men, and others who had respectable connections in the Atlantic States. Others could give no account of themselves, and all were aimless, hopeless creatures, living as the birds of the air live, but without the industrious habits or the systematic pursuits of the feathered tenants of the air. In the same city, a decent-looking man, under the immediate observation of a policeman, picked up a cobble-stone and flung it through the plate-glass window of the Bank of California building. The same thing had been done before by the same man, who, for the previous offense, had been sent to the county jail. It turned out that this needy philosopher, anxious to get food and shelter, had repeated this exploit because he thought the wealthy bank corporation could afford to meet the cost of his adventure better than most owners of windows, and he saw no other way of getting into the comfortable quarters of the county prison. Like the vagrants on the hay-wharves, he found food, shelter, and rest in the reformatory institutions of the county, though these were denied him in the dull pursuit of work and wages. If these things are possible in the plentiful prosperity of California, remote from the rush of European immigration, how much more must they be the rule in the large cities of the Atlantic seaboard.

There is no occasion to lament the decay of beggary in New-York. There is more reason to be appalled at its increase, and its brazenness and importunity. The panic of last year was made the occasion for much indiscriminate and thoughtless charity. In their gush of liberality for the poor people who had lost nothing, and had nothing to lose, our citizens allowed themselves to brush aside as inadequate the ordinary means of beneficence. Soup-houses and free lodging-houses were hastily improvised, and the temporary channels of benevolence flowed with the abundant charities of the kind-hearted. It was well that many deserving people, who might otherwise have suffered, were thus reached. But thousands were confirmed in vagrancy, and other thousands, who think that "the world owes them a living," elbowed away the needy who were ready, though unwilling, to accept this temporary help. There will always be a large element of helplessness and pauperism in every great city. It is as true now as ever, that the poor we have always with us; and it is also true that of the miserably poor, some will always be so, unless directly endowed with an income assured beyond any possibility of diminution or destruction. We commend to the legislators of our time the problem of our growing pauperism and vagabondage. The stalwart men who sun themselves by day and uneasily sleep by night in the parks and unused doorways, present a perplexing puzzle to the humanitarian as well as to the political economist. The dangerous and offensive classes may require direct and stringent legislation. But here is another class—non-productive, inert, helpless, and utterly unmanageable. How shall we reduce it? In a land where vast spaces cry out for tillers of the soil, hewers of wood, and drawers of water, these idle creatures crawl about, unwilling or unable to desert this great human hive. They add a few thousands to the mass of struggling humanity in the large City. But must they always constitute an irremovable element in our sum of population?

OARSMEN AND GENTLEMEN.

Editors who have been devoting much time and space to exaggerating, in more or less "superb English," one or two unpleasant episodes of the university regatta might be better employed. A foolish quarrel between a few impulsive and quick-tempered young men has thus been made to assume dimensions and importance which it never had. Undoubtedly, in the excitement of the contest and the first smart of defeat, some things were said and done not altogether befitting young gentlemen or collegians. But we are sure that those guilty of these indiscretions were the first to regret them. It would be better that the college regatta should be altogether abandoned than that it should be made the occasion of such brawling and ruffianism as some of the newspapers would have us believe disgraced the last one. One correspondent, for example, makes the ridiculous assertion that the intervention of the Police was requisite to prevent a pitched battle between Yale and Harvard. That there was altogether too much bitterness of feeling manifested between these two colleges is undeniable, as it is that their adherents for the most part, with one or two insignificant exceptions, bore themselves without reproach.

The matter is one of more moment than at first sight may seem, since it involves to so great an extent the good sense and the good feeling of the best class of our American youth. The college students collected at Saratoga from a dozen different States were, in many respects, typical. They represented the coming generation which is to rule this country, and we should greatly regret to have the impression go forth that they are a generation of foul-mouthed brawlers, given to "jockeying" and fighting, and all manner of objectionable practices. That so many newspapers have striven so industriously to disseminate this notion can be ascribed only to that morbid love of temporary sensation which sacrifices so often truth and justice alike. Those who were at Saratoga saw gathered there as fine-looking and well-behaved a body of young men as any college need desire to send forth, and of which any land might be proud.

So much to correct any false impressions that might be derived by such as were not present from hasty and ill-considered deductions. At the same time, New-York City and Columbia College may be especially proud that against the behavior of the winning crew and their associates, not even ignorance or malice has taken exception. It was more than once remarked that wearers of the white-and-blue were conspicuous for modesty and gentlemanly bearing. And that is the reputation which all our young collegians should first of all seek to achieve. It is well to be a good oarsman; it is better to be a good scholar; it is best of all to be a refined and courteous gentleman. That the young men who carried back the rowing championship for the first time to this City set it as their aim to be all three, shows that they claim the higher praise of deserving the success they so gallantly commanded.

ANALYSES IN POISONING CASES.

There ought to be some provision for securing complete chemical analyses in cases of suspected poisoning. There is a mystery about the deaths of John and Annie Powers, the victims of the servants' feast in Thirty second street on Sunday last, which demands inquiry. Chow-chow, which is supposed to have caused the deaths of these two persons, is not usually fatal, and if there are conditions under which it becomes so, it would be as well to have the fact known. It has been surmised that a plated fork or spoon may have been left in the pickle jar, and, becoming corroded by the action of the acid, poisoned the contents. But on this point nothing can be known, because Controller Green declines to pay for a proper chemical analysis, on the ground that he is without authority or funds for the purpose. On the other hand, the chemists naturally decline to work without pay, and so there is a chance that the analysis will not be performed at all, or intrusted to bungling and incompetent hands.

The same difficulty has occurred more than once before, and we have before suggested the appropriate remedy. That is to have a public officer who should be a chemist of proved skill and reputation, and whose duty it should be to make analyses in all poisoning cases, either at a fixed salary or for definite fees, varying according to the difficulty of the operation. Some poisons are exceedingly subtle and difficult of detection, and require long and careful testing to reveal their presence. It is fair that the knowledge and experience needed for such work should be paid for. And it is right that such work should be put into the hands of a public officer, who shall be held responsible for his acts, and whose position shall guarantee a greater degree of impartiality than can usually be expected from any private and casual employment. The matter is one that deserves attention, more especially if the Controller's view be correct.

CHEAP PLACES OF SUMMER RESORT.

The frequenters of sea-side and mountains must, this Summer, at least, consider prices more carefully than they ever did before. The ordinary business man on his Summer trip does not like to count dollars. A considerable portion of his pleasure consists in spending, without measuring exactly what everything costs. The inn-keepers, boarding-house people, teamsters, and all that class who live on Summer travel and pleasure-hunting, understand this peculiarity, and they reap their harvest from it. But this year matters are changed. The retail dealer, and small merchant, and lawyer and doctor of moderate practice, and all the classes who are cut down in their income, must either have their pleasures economically or not have them at all. They must either put their pride in their pocket and consent to bargain for terms, or to look for places where people are in the habit of enjoying themselves cheaply. Many of them choose to remain in New-York and to keep their families there. The consequence is that on the North River, at Long Branch, Newport, Nahant, and similar resorts, there are hosts of luxurious houses and cottages to let, and hotels and fashionable boarding-houses stand half empty.

There are certain very agreeable and needful enjoyments furnished by certain Summer resorts in this country which the worn-out merchant or professional man ought to have, and, above all, which he desires for his children and wife. Can he not secure them at cheap rates? We answer unhesitatingly that they are all open to him and to all people of moderate means. Take Newport, for instance. There is, unquestionably, a charm about this spot which no other watering-place offers on our coast, and it is especially the resort of the wealthy. But all its best attractions can be enjoyed for $8 or $10 per week, so far as price of board is concerned; boating and bathing are cheap, and the beautiful walks are open to all. There are plenty of farm-houses all along this coast, enjoying the same remarkable climate as Newport, where board at very moderate rates can be obtained, and children have a free sea-side life without any of the restraints of town habits and costume. So, again, with the mountains. Many persons need absolutely, for their health, a little of the dry atmoshhere and the tonic of mountains, and to such they become more necessary than the sea.

A few dollars will carry one comfortably from this City to a superb mountain resort, with the most romantic scenery; we mean the Catskills. But here the economical wayfarer is not obliged to remain at the Mountain House at $5 per diem; he can stay at the more humble Laurel House at $2 50, or he can board in one of the many farm-houses of "The Clove," and wander amid its wild scenes, with the comfortable consciousness that he is only paying a dollar or dollar and a half per diem. If he prefers the wilder life of the Adirondacks, he is not forced to choose the luxurious hotel of the St. Regis at $4 per diem, or to camp and boat at the cost of $10 per diem, but he can select a neat and comfortable house like Kellogg's, on Long Lake, or Scott's, in North Elba, and pay only his $7 or $8 per week. If still, however, the traveler desires grander scenes, he may go to the St. Lawrence, and enjoy a cool Summer on that great river in the cottage of some of the *habitans* at such a resort as Murray Bay, and have every needful luxury for $5 or $6 per week. Should he long for the sea-side, he can choose the picturesque mingling of mountain and sea at Bar Harbor, in Mount Desert, and (if content with a poor table) board at $9 to $10 per week. Or, coming down on the Massachusetts coast to such places as Marblehead, he may find farm-houses and plain inns, where he can have every sea-side luxury for $8 to $10 per week.

Again, there are such trout-fishing resorts as at Beaver Kill and Shandaken, where board is seldom higher than $10 per week; and in New-England plenty of similar houses, with capital country tables, at very low rates. The truth is, that if families would take the trouble to hunt up such resorts, they would usually find them more enjoyable than the more expensive places; and most City families would save money by the Summer vacation. Very few people with fair incomes can cover their running expenses with $8 per head for the week. They give up many luxuries, it is true, when they take Summer board, but a little hardship is no harm to children or parents, provided only that digestible food, clean rooms, and plenty of fresh air are supplied. The best things in country enjoyments do not necessarily cost a great deal of money.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED AT THE SYRACUSE TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE IN JUNE.

Syracuse, N. Y., July 23.—The address of the Executive Committee appointed at the Conference of the Temperance Republicans held in this city last month, will be published to-morrow. It commences by reciting briefly the proceedings of the conference, with the resolutions adopted. It declares that the disappointment and indignation which followed the veto of local prohibition has not passed away; nor the impression that the plighted faith of the Republican Party was deliberately violated in the hope to secure the lager-beer and anti-Sabbath vote in the large cities. It expresses a fear that the renomination of Gov. Dix will hazard the success of the Republican State ticket and a majority of the Republican Assembly candidates, thereby giving a United States Senator to the Democracy. It alludes to the difficulty experienced heretofore in the efforts to hold the temperance voters to their allegiance to the Republican Party, and the increasing tendency in the direction of the independent temperance political action. It recites the causes of complaint against the Governor, and answers and denies the recent claims that he sympathizes with the temperance reform, and is personally a teetotaler. It concludes with an earnest appeal to the Republicans of the State to preserve the integrity of the party, and to retain within it thousands of earnest and conscientious men, who have been among its best and most reliable adherents, and who will be driven off by the renomination of Dix. The address is mild in language, and professes to be issued in no threatening spirit, and with no desire to dictate or improperly influence the nominations, or the policy of the party, but to give timely warning of danger, and to seek its avoidance. It is signed by A. C. George, of Chemung County, Henry Ward, of Erie; J. W. Stebbins, of Monroe; John A. Vance, of St. Lawrence; W. H. Van Cott, of Westchester, and S. McKean, of Washington.

NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE.

Nashville, Tenn., July 23.—The working men of this State met yesterday, and nominated B. F. C. Brooks as their candidate for Governor.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 23.—Dr. H. J. Rice, of Rockville, Ind., has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Eighth Indiana District.

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 23.—Hon. James L. Evans has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Eleventh Indiana District.

A *Gazette* special says the Democrats of the Second Indiana District to-day nominated J. D. Williams, of Knox County, for Congress. The Indiana State Convention resolutions were adopted. Mr. Williams is a Granger, and the district largely Democratic.

THE CIVIL VERSUS THE ECCLESIASTICAL POWER IN CANADA.

Montreal, July 23.—Intelligence has just been received that the celebrated Guibord case has been decided before the Privy Council in England in favor of the widow of the deceased. The case arose from the refusal of the Catholic Bishop to allow Guibord to be buried in consecrated ground, because he was a member of the "Institut Canadien," a society interdicted by the Roman Catholic Bishop here. The plea was that Guibord, owning a lot in the Catholic cemetery, had a civil right to be buried in it. The case had been taken through the courts here, and finally to England, where the decision on the appeal has just been rendered.

THE DOMINION BOARD OF TRADE.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, July 23.—Several members of the Dominion Board of Trade arrived here to-day from Prince Edward Island. Among them were Fry and Joseph, of Quebec; Ogilvie, White, Robertson, and Spratt, of Montreal; Stevens, of New-York; Smith, of Milwaukee, and Taylor, of Cincinnati. All were delighted with their trip. They leave for the west to-morrow.

THE BOLL AND ARMY WORM.

Mobile, Ala., July 23.—The telegram of Tuesday last, derived from what was believed to be reliable sources, was erroneous. The boll and army worm have done little or no damage as yet.

CINCINNATI SHOOTING AND FISHING CLUB.

Cincinnati, July 23.—The third day's tournament of the Cincinnati Shooting and Fishing Club took place to-day. There was a large attendance. The first regular match was for seven prizes; forty-two entries; ten birds each, twenty-one yards rise. The first prize, consisting of a sterling silver cup, valued at $125, was won by J. Jones, of Cincinnati, and the second prize by William Caudwell, of Cincinnati. The third and fourth prizes were divided by Hoon and Gilman, of Detroit. In the double bird sweepstakes, eighteen yards rise, twenty-four entries, the five prizes of $16 each, and a consolidation prize of $4 more, were taken by Long and Horn, of Detroit, Sherman, of Beloit, Hall, of Toledo, and Haskell, of Grand Rapids, Mich. In the small bird sweepstakes, twenty-six yards rise, twenty entries, the six prizes were taken by Sherman, Gilman, Proctor, Horn, Bagge, and Terrell. The tournament closes to-morrow.

THE VICKSBURG TROUBLE.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE COLONEL OF THE FOURTH REGIMENT AND THE GOVERNOR.

Vicksburg, Miss., July 23.—The city is quiet. The following telegrams explain themselves:

Vicksburg, Miss., July 23.

To Lieut.-Gov. Davis, Jackson, Miss.

I understand you gave as a reason for requesting United States troops sent here that your order for the militia to return their guns to the State has not been obeyed. If you will withdraw your request for troops and send me an order to disarm all the militia here and return the guns to the State, I can, and will, execute the order within twenty-four hours, without assistance from the State or United States, and without bloodshed.

Signed, WILLIAM FRENCH,
Colonel Fourth Regiment.

Jackson, Miss., July 23.

To Wm. French, Colonel:

I decline to treat with you as to the manner of executing orders from the office of the Commander-in-Chief of the State Militia. That an order has been set at defiance you admit, but it remains for me to execute it. The appeal for troops to be sent to Vicksburg has been forced upon me by the utter disregard and defiance of the laws of the City and State by your citizens.

(Signed.) A. K. DAVIS, Lieutenant Governor.

The whites claim that the only defiance of orders have been by the negroes, who positively refused to surrender the State arms until after the election. The whites, when the order was issued, and at all times since, have stood ready to return theirs. No effort whatever has been made by the Governor to execute the laws, and no defiance of anything has occurred, except defiance by one company of negroes to the order of the Governor.

PROBABLE REFUSAL TO SUPPLY TROOPS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, July 23.—The Secretary of War has held an interview with the Attorney General with reference to the application of the Governor of Mississippi for troops. The Attorney General, without giving a formal opinion, states that he does not see any constitutional grounds for the application, as there certainly is no existing violence or any domestic insurrection. It now seems probable that the application of the acting Governor will be refused.

THE CROPS.

MINNESOTA—A MILLION AND A HALF BUSHELS WHEAT DESTROYED BY GRASSHOPPERS.

St. Paul, Minn., July 23.—Crop reports from all parts of the State are at hand. Grasshoppers have undoubtedly destroyed a million and a half bushels of wheat, and are liable to destroy another half million bushels. Allowing for the destruction by grasshoppers, the whole crop will not be as good as last year. In the northern part of the State the weather has been favorable, with plenty of rain. In the southern part moisture has been scarce where very fervent heat has been the rule. The yield in the northern part of the State will be good, probably fully up to the average, unless the weather of the next ten days proves unpropitious. In the southern part of the State harvesting has commenced, or will soon commence, with a general light yield of all grain crops. It is too soon to make a close estimate of the wheat yield as compared with the past year. Allowing for the devastation by grasshoppers in the south-western and western portion of the State, and for the drought, the surplus wheat crop of the State may be roughly estimated at from 22,000,000 to 25,000,000 bushels. Barley, rye, and oats promise well, although barley is somewhat shrunken in the lower counties. Potatoes are abundant, with no complaint, so far, of potato-bugs. The season has been excellent for hay in this region. Cattle are moderately cheap.

OBITUARY.

CAPT. WM. H. FLAGG.

Capt. Wm. H. Flagg, of the steamer Vermont, died at his residence in Burlington, Vt., last evening, after a short illness, aged fifty-nine years. He had commanded one of the passenger steamers on Lake Champlain for twenty-two years, was universally esteemed, and a general favorite with the traveling public. His death causes profound sorrow in Burlington.

SOLAR SPOTS.

Galignani's Messenger says that M. Faye recently read a paper to the Paris Academy of Sciences on certain objections raised by Dr. Reye against his theory of solar spots, which he regards as being caused by cyclones raging in the atmosphere of the sun. His learned adversary adverts to the effects produced by tornadoes, and does not see anything of the kind in the solar globe, and remarks that no eminent astronomer has yet adopted M. Faye's views. To this the latter replies that Dr. Reye has no right to speak publicly in the name of all; and that we generally see new theories, except when they are brought to light by some astounding and evident fact, exposed to cautious scrutiny, and not adopted without much discussion. Unfortunately, he adds, Dr. Reye, and another adversary, M. E. Gautier, of Geneva, have made such an objection at an unlucky moment, precisely at a time when approbation and encouragement are flowing in to him; and here he quotes the valuable authority of Mr. Norman Lockyer, who, in a recently published work of his, declares that M. Faye has virtually adopted the views advocated by English observers. Here, however, curiously enough, the French astronomer, though quite willing to accept praise at the hands of Mr. N. Lockyer, objects to the idea that he has, even virtually only, borrowed anything from over the water. Dr. Reye, in speaking of tornadoes, says that their mechanical effects clearly prove that the ambient air rushes toward the centre of the phenomenon, and then assumes an ascensional motion, which may be ascertained by watching the course of light bodies in the air, and which, having been sucked up by the water-spout, fall down again from the clouds. M. Faye ridicules this idea as having no foundation, and being only the result of preconceived suppositions; he remarks on the other hand that an instant's reflection ought to have caused it to be at once rejected on mechanical grounds, since it cannot be admitted that the lower strata of the air should converge from all the points of the horizon toward an ideal and moreover movable orifice, in order afterward to rise vertically into the atmosphere up to the clouds. As regards the solar spots, he persists in his opinion that they are neither scoriæ, as M. Zœllner thinks, nor the effects of explosions as Father Secchi will have it.

TELEGRAPH POLES.

The following letter from Hon. Ezra Cornell is published in the Ithaca *Journal*, and refers to an item in its telegraphic dispatches. The inference in the last paragraph is incorrect, Hon. F. O. J. Smith being still living:

Editor's Journal:

I observe in your notice of the death of G. E. Smith the statement that he set up the first line of telegraph poles in the country, between Washington and Baltimore. I can inform you that there was no person by the name of Smith connected with Prof. Morse, in any way, with the setting up of the first line of telegraph poles between Washington and Baltimore. Hon. F. O. J. Smith, of Portland, Me., had a contract from Prof. Morse for laying the pipe for the conductors for the telegraph between those two cities. He laid ten miles of the pipe, through the agency of the machine which I invented for that purpose, extending from Baltimore to the Relay House. At that point the work was tested, and the insulation was found to be insufficient, and the project of putting the pipe down was discontinued. This was in December, 1843. Here Mr. Smith's connection with the matter ceased. In April, 1844, Prof. Morse decided to put his wires on poles, placing the entire charge of the work, in all its departments, in my hands. The Smith you refer to as having died a few weeks ago in Maine may have been Hon. F. O. J. Smith, who would now be nearly seventy years of age. Yours, respectfully, EZRA CORNELL.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR BEER.

The Rondout *Freeman* of Tuesday says: "On the ferry-boat Lark, when she returned from connecting with the express train over the Hudson River Railroad, due at Rhinecliff at 2:09 P. M. on Monday, was one of Mr. John Weber's stock wagons, and in the wagon were some calves and sheep, not with their legs bound together and their heads hanging over the side-boards, but standing up on all fours in a pen, with a cover over it to afford them shade. Now, on the Lark, on her same trip, was a genteelly-dressed, bright-eyed, middle-aged man, who took particular notice of all the teams and their loads on board the boat, and seemed particularly pleased with Weber's stock wagon and its contents. Finally this gentleman, after inquiring of different persons, found out who was in charge of that wagon and the stock, and, searching him out, he thus addressed him: 'Have you charge of the animals in that wagon?' 'Yes, Sir.' 'Are you a butcher?' 'Yes.' 'Always carry your stock as comfortably as that?' 'Well, we always try to.' Putting his hand in his pocket the questioner drew forth a twenty-five cent bill, and, presenting it to the person whom he had been questioning, he said, 'When you get ashore go and take a glass of beer and drink good luck to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals—I'm Mr. Bergh.'"

LONG BRANCH.

THE SEASON AT ITS HEIGHT.

ENCAMPMENT OF THE FIFTH MARYLAND—THE GRAND BALL TO-NIGHT—VISIT OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OCEAN HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., Thursday, July 23, 1874.

They are beginning to have quite as much excitement at Long Branch as is good for people seeking rest from city distractions. The hotels are crowded to their utmost capacity, and the common saying at night now is: "So many were turned away from the West End, to-night; Laird's is full, and the Ocean has no more room." This, of course, can readily be accounted for in many ways. The conclusion of the Saratoga regatta brought back people to the seaside, where they intend to remain all the season; and the arrival of the Fifth Regiment of the Maryland National Guard induced a large number to come down to the Jersey Beach for a short time. Indeed, this has been an unusually gay week in this region. We have had excursions, hops, Germans, and no end of festivities. The event, however, may be considered the encampment of the Baltimoreans, near the East End Hotel, in the open space between the New-Jersey Southern Railroad and the beach. It occurred yesterday morning at an early hour, and was hailed by the residents as one more pleasant feature of Long Branch this Summer. The regiment numbers about 400 men, commanded by Col. J. Stricker, Major J. R. Gaither, Adjt. Thos. A. Symington, with Mr. Johnson for Commissary; Col. E. F. Poutier, Quartermaster; Capt. Goldsborough, F. M. Colston, Paymaster, and W. H. Crim, Surgeon. There are nine companies, and the United States Marine Band, forty-two pieces, from Washington, under Lieut. W. S. Muse, of the United States Marine Corps. The regiment pitched its tents in the place above mentioned, and has been receiving visitors ever since its advent, except when engaged in military exercises. These latter comprise battalion drill in the morning and dress parade in the afternoon. There is also the guard-mounting, which interests a great many people; consequently the camp has a number of guests within it from morning till night.

Yesterday afternoon, when the Baltimoreans had gotten fairly into camp and become used to their field quarters, they cordially invited the guests of the Ocean Hotel, where regimental head-quarters are established, to come down the beach and see them. At sundown the request received a general response. At that time ladies by the dozen strolled to the lines and witnessed the evening dress parade, which was pronounced "splendid." Afterward the band gave an open air concert for more than an hour and thus concluded the first evening's military display. After tea the parlors of the Ocean were brilliantly lit up, and the band played until near midnight. The officers, and many of the privates, of the Fifth, all in white flannel suits and patent leathers, were everywhere, and, as a matter of course, danced with "every lady in the room." Between the dances Mrs. Lockwood sang, and the heated couples promenaded the broad piazzas, which were cooled by a strong breeze from the Atlantic. At the other hotels in Long Branch the seductive notes of waltz, redowa, and polka were heard through the evening, so that it was evident to any one that pleasure was in the ascendant. The cottages alone were dark and peaceful. Their occupants retire early and rise early, being people who come to the seaside for rest and recuperation. Seldom are any of them seen after 9 P. M., and the lights in the windows die out an hour or so later. This is the case along the north shore. In a few of the private residences further south there is a little more life visible after nightfall; but the "cottages" are nearly all retired people, and not fond of the feverish excitements of the season.

This morning quite a number of young ladies prevailed upon their cavaliers to rise at 5 and accompany them to the camp to hear reveillé, and see the morning parade or assembly. It is a novelty not to be had at Long Branch after next week, and so has to be made much of while it lasts. The regiment only remains here eight days, going to Cape May, where it usually passes the Summer, next week. After breakfast there was another drill, and at 11 A. M. the German, preceded by a concert. A portion of the Marine Band furnished the music for the dance, which was managed entirely by Capts. Fitzhugh Goldsborough, Charles H. Reeves, T. A. Symington, Commissary E. C. Johnson, Paymaster F. M. Colston, W. S. Muse, United States Navy, and Capt. C. O. Brown, of the Seventh N. Y. S. N. G. It was in every sense an enjoyable affair, lasting a couple of hours. Ladies and gentlemen were attired for comfort, not for show, so that the toilets were those worn at the breakfast table or on the sands, and the dancers were cool and comfortable. Luncheon followed the German, and the afternoon was passed quietly.

Friday night's ball fills the heads and hearts of young and old—the former with the preliminary preparations requisite, and the latter with anxiety for the success of their darlings. The Fifth Regiment, I have been told, have issued nearly 2,000 invitations to this "Assembly," as they term it, and are making the most thorough arrangements to secure its success. The committee comprises Capts. Goldsborough and Jamison, Paymaster Colston, Adjutant Symington, Col. Poutiers, Sergt. Herkert, and Privates Barrett and Newbold. It is said to be under the patronage of the President and his family, and those of Messrs. Murphy, Drexel, Hoey, Stockton, Childs, Desonge Lobo, and the best people at the Branch. The large dining-room of the Ocean Hotel is to be the ball-room, and the chambers on either side of the main entrance the hat and hat rooms. Fountains and immense flower-vases will stand in the centre of the room, and two bands will furnish the music—the Marines for the promenade; the string band, under Ernest Meyer, for the dance. Military and naval officers must appear in full uniform. The invitations have been sent to the ladies only, to prevent the presence of obnoxious persons by thus giving the ladies the sole right to invite the gentlemen whom they desire to be their partners. This wise measure has received the highest commendation from every one. The ball will be preceded by a review of the regiment by President Grant. It will take place in front of the hotel in the afternoon, and be witnessed by Govs. Dix, Parker, Groom, and Hartranft. These, with Brig. Gens. Kilbourne, Knox, N. Gano Dunn, and H. Heath, Major Gen. Morris, Gen. Carry, Bond, Blanchard, and many other distinguished men will be received in the evening by the Colonel and staff of the regiment after the first part of the ball. By the way, the order of dancing will be in two sections of nine dances each—one square to two round dances. Supper will be served in the ball-room between the sections, and will cause an intermission of one hour, when the reception referred to will be had. The people are on the tip-toe of excitement.

The visit of Palestine Commandery No. 18, Knights Templar, occasioned quite as much interest as that of the Baltimoreans. This Commandery, under Ellwood E. Thorne, Grand Master, and George W. Skellen, Captain General, left New-York at an early hour this morning and reached Long Branch about 9:15 A. M. The band of the Seventy-first Regiment accompanied the Knights, who were received by a large crowd of gentlemen and brother masons at the depot and escorted, or rather followed, to the Clarendon Hotel by the same. The Templars brought with them their wives and members of their families, who breakfasted at the Clarendon and sauntered along the beach for an hour or two afterward. By 11 o'clock it was resolved to form and march down the shore past the hotels to the President's cottage and back. Accordingly the assembly was beaten and the knights fell in on the green before the hotel. Among them were Ellwood E. Thorne, Grand Master; John A Lefferts, Past Grand Commander, New-York; Mr. Blackie, P. G. C., of Tennessee; W. H. McIlhaney, C. C., New-Jersey; C. Roome, G. Generalissimo, New-York; G. F. Wiltsie, G. W.; G. W. Skellen, Captain General; Dr. W. L. Fleming, Columbia No. 1; E. S. Morton, No. 4; G. W. Gregory, Crusaders No. 56, and every commandery of New-York State was represented in the excursion, which numbered altogether, knights and their friends, about 500.

When the column moved out on the road by fours it marched by the hotels to the southern cottages, followed by an immense concourse of ladies and gentlemen. The music was very attractive and the pageant quite imposing. The column by sections passed through the northern gateway leading to the President's grounds, and seeing him with his family and a few guests on the veranda, dressed its ranks and marched past in reviewing order, presenting arms as it went and being saluted by President Grant in turn. The column passed out by the other gate to the road, and countermarched to the West End Hotel, where the first halt was made. Having rested, the commandery reformed and proceeded toward the Clarendon, but was brought to a stand at Mr. Laird's request, and then entered the Mansion House and partook of the hospitality kindly extended by the proprietor. It was late in the afternoon when the Templars got back to their hotel and dined, and they just had time to catch the train, which was delayed for their accommodation more than eleven minutes. The excursion returned to New-York on the Riverside at 5 P. M., with some hundreds of Methodists on their way home from Ocean Grove camp-meeting. An attempt was made on the up-river trip to get the people dancing on the after part of the boat, but the camp-meeting folk began to sing their peculiar hymns, and these drew better than the lively strains of Offenbach, Strauss, or Hervé, even though produced by Prof. Eben's Band. There was no dancing, but there was a prayer-meeting, in which singing and exhorting had a very conspicuous share. The effect of the old camp-meeting tunes was electric. Nearly everybody, Methodist or not, joined in the refrains. The boat reached the City about 7 o'clock, and the Templars marched in grand array to their Masonic Temple, while the Methodists separated at the dock.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE DECISION IN THE ANGELL SUIT—WHAT IS THOUGHT OF IT.

The Directors of the Erie Railway Company do not think, or at least affect not to think, that the action of the Attorney General in rendering the decision published in another column is adverse to the interests of the company. They claim that a proper judicial investigation is the very best thing that could happen the corporation, as it will result in demonstrating beyond dispute its true status, and effectually put at rest the false statements so industriously circulated by its enemies. A well-known banker, who is one of the recently elected Directors, stated yesterday to a reporter of the TIMES that when the Angell suit was instituted he had advised the company to offer no opposition to an investigation of its affairs by the courts, believing that the result of any such investigation properly and fairly conducted would inure to the advantage of the road. Another gentlemen who is also a Director, and has been long and prominently identified with the Erie Company, took substantially the same view. Why the announcement of the decision of the Attorney General had caused a decline in the price of the stock he could not understand. The chief point in the decision was that which claimed that the lease of the Atlantic and Great Western was illegal. He believed that if that view were sustained Erie stocks would go up. He entertained no doubt that the result of the investigation by the courts would prove that the Erie Company never had before it more bright and promising prospects than at present.

COUNTERFEIT FIVE-DOLLAR BILLS.

The public are cautioned against counterfeit five-dollar national bank notes on the Traders' National Bank of Chicago, Ill., which have been discovered by the officers acting under the direction of Mr. J. C. Whitley, Chief of the United States Secret Service. The general appearance of the note is such as to deceive, although a close examination betrays many essential points of difference, as follows: Under the letter C in the word "Chicago," on the face of the note, the last shade line runs into the top of the first letter in the word "pay," which is directly under it, while in the genuine a distinct space intervenes. In the date of the year "1865," under the right-hand end of the words "Five dollars" in the body of the note, the numerals 6 and 5 come closely together. In the counterfeit there is a much wider space. The panels in the border surrounding the face of the genuine note have numerous marks of the drapery; in the counterfeit the marks are fewer and less distinct. On the reverse of the note the most distinctive point of difference between the counterfeit and the genuine appears in the lathe work inclosing the figure "5," at the lower right and left hand corners of the note, the eccentric circles being nearly round and very distinct in the counterfeit, and much more eccentric and less clear in the genuine. The kneeling figures in the left hand of the vignette on the back of the note are much less distinct than in the genuine, and the work generally is coarser. The paper upon which the note is printed is inferior in quality to that used by the Government, being much coarser; but the entire bill is liable to deceive even an expert at the first glance.

THE FIFTH POOR CHILDREN'S EXCURSION.

The fifth of the excursions for poor children took place yesterday, and was participated in by 1,596 children residing within the Third and Fifth Wards. They were mustered in front of the Chambers street and Leonard street station-houses, and marched down Franklin street to the barge, as usual, headed by the Governor's Island Band. When all the children were safe on board the boat and barge they enjoyed a three hours' sail down the bay to Raritan Beach, during which the usual supply of fresh milk and buttered rolls were distributed. At the beach all the boys and a large number of the girls enjoyed a bath in the little bay. After all the bathers had plunged and splashed in the water to their heart's content the sound of the bell announcing the Punch and Judy performance occasioned a precipitate rush to the vicinity of the van. After a pleasant voyage back to the City the children were landed at 6:45, and were dismissed at the station-house after giving three hearty cheers for the members of the Stock Exchange, who furnished the funds for the excursion, and three for Capt. Williams and his officers, who accompanied the party. The expenses of the day amounted to $667 26, or forty-two cents per child.

SAD CASE OF DROWNING.

On Tuesday forenoon, Joseph Baynes Miller, aged seventeen years, a son of William R. Miller and Ann Furber Miller, of this City, was drowned in Fuller's Pond, in the south part of Ludlow, near Spring-field, Mass. He was enjoying the Summer vacation with a young companion named Fuller. They had gone out in a boat together, and were bathing in the deepest part of the pond, holding on to opposite ends of the boat, as neither could swim. Young Miller said to Fuller he was going round to his end of the boat, but Fuller saw no more of him. Miller probably lost his hold, sank and became entangled in the long weeds deep in the water. His body was recovered yesterday, and brought to this City. He was a youth of much promise, and of a gentle and affectionate nature, and his sudden death is deeply felt by many not of his immediate family.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association, held at the office of the Association, No. 93 Nassau street, on Monday, July 20, it was agreed that hereafter no rebate for dues paid by annual members be allowed upon their becoming life members. An application from the Army Rifle Association of Toronto, Canada, for permission to use the range of the National Rifle Association at Creedmoor, Long Island, for the purpose of a match with the Irish team next Fall, was on motion unanimously granted. An application from Col. Emmons Clark, of the Seventh Regiment Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y., for permission to erect tents upon the range at Creedmoor for the use of his command during the present season, was also granted. It was resolved that after Aug. 1, 1874, no spirituous or malt liquors shall be permitted to be sold upon the range grounds at Creedmoor, Long Island, unless by special order of the Range Committee. The matter of preparing the programme of the second annual meeting of the National Rifle Association, to take place at Creedmoor Sept. 22, 1874, was referred to Col. Wingate and Lieut. Col. Gildersleeve.

ALLEGED BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.

Yesterday afternoon a Mr. Zalsberg, living at No. 44 Forsyth street, called at the Coroner's office, and reported to Coroner Woltman that his wife was lying dangerously ill at their residence from the effects of injuries received by being assaulted by two men about six weeks ago. Mr. Zalsberg says that about six weeks ago his wife went to the tin store of David and Joseph Cohen, at No. 13 Bayard street, and while there purchased a tin kettle. After taking it home she found that it leaked. She subsequently returned with it to the store and asked to have it exchanged. This the men refused to do and the woman demanded her money back, saying that she did not want the kettle as it was leaking. A wordy war ensued, after which the men attempted to put her out of the store, and in doing so knocked her down. The husband of the woman says that they kicked her while she was on the floor. Mrs. Zalsberg managed to reach home and has since been suffering from the effects of the injuries.

A GOOD-NATURED FRIEND.

On Wednesday night Patrick Weldon, aged twenty, of No. 517 Pearl street, was standing on the corner of James and Water streets. Presently, Mr. Thomas Doolan, a dealer in second-hand clothing, came along, and in a half-drunken way embraced Weldon, who missed his watch shortly after his friend had left him. He made a complaint, and Doolan was arrested and held to answer, in default of $1,500 bail, by Justice Flammer of the Tombs Police Court.

SEA CLIFF CAMP-MEETING.

THE GATHERING OF WORSHIPERS.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FIRST MEETING—DESCRIPTION OF THE PLACE—THE OPENING SERMON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SEA CLIFF, LONG ISLAND, Thursday, July 23, 1874.

This sunshiny day is a busy and a happy one at Sea Cliff. For some weeks the buzz of preparation for the coming camp-meeting has kept the place more than usually alive. Tents have been erected, grounds put in fine condition, cottages decorated with finishing coats of paint, and the great Tabernacle set in order for the throng expected to fill it. The camp-meeting which begins to-day is the first of the season. It will continue for about ten days, and will in due course be followed by two others, the interest in which is expected to be on the increase, till the grand culmination of camping at the close of the season.

The public are now beginning to find out that Sea Cliff has rare attractions as a Summer resort, and are coming here in swarms. The original idea for which Sea Cliff was purchased and laid out was that of a camp-meeting ground, where the followers of Wesley could sing, shout, and pray to their hearts' content, without the loss of time and the trouble involved in going to such comparatively distant places as Round Lake, Shelter Island, and Martha's Vineyard. At Sea Cliff the New-York man of business can occupy the afternoon and evening in devotional exercises, or anything else that may accord with his inclination, after spending the business hours of the day in his counting-room in the City. In the morning he can bounce into the salt water and enjoy a swim before breakfast, then eat his breakfast at leisure, and with a hearty appetite, and reach New-York in ample time for his day's work.

If any one asks, "Where is Sea Cliff?" I answer: Twenty miles from New-York, on a projecting headland on the north-western shore of Long Island, looking over Hempstead Bay and Long Island Sound, stands this new and popular Summer resort. Elevated about 200 feet above the water of the Sound, it enjoys the distinction of being on the highest ground on Long Island, with the exception of one spot. That spot is some miles inland, and is only a few feet higher. From Sea Cliff the view is all that any reasonable person could desire. Hempstead Bay, with its jagged shores and their pleasant country seats, stretches out before us, running to a point five miles away, where the old-fashioned village of Roslyn snugly nestles in the trees. The bay opens into Long Island Sound, with Glen Cove at one corner and Sand's Point at the other, both of which places are delightful Summer resorts, although without the magnificent panorama of scenery which is the crowning excellence of the Sea Cliff bluff. To the shores of Connecticut on the other side of the Sound is less than a dozen miles, and we have a fine outlook in that direction; or for more beautiful views a little further to the southward and across the part of Westchester County recently taken into New-York City. Thus we see the Palisades, the High Bridge over the Harlem River, and many of the more prominent objects in the upper part of the City. There are sometimes two or three hundred vessels, of every variety of size, shape, and speed, in view from here.

Magnificent, then, as Sea Cliff is, both in itself and its surroundings, it is too good a place to be monopolized by a camp-meeting, or to find no other use than as a place for religious gatherings, however excellent. Already it has become a delightful Summer boarding-place for business men and their families, and a place for cozy Summer houses. There are nearly a hundred tasteful cottages here, ranging from the bandbox, at $100 rent for the season, to such structures as Mr. Battershall's splendid mansion, which cost about $20,000, and a fifty-thousand dollar hotel is carried on with great success.

But of all this, and of the many attractions of Sea Cliff, more hereafter. Now for the camp-meeting.

The original inventors of camp-meeting would be astonished were they to drop in and see us to-day in the great tabernacle. This Sea Cliff Tabernacle is a huge wooden structure, covering exactly the same amount of ground as is occupied by Talmage's Tabernacle in Brooklyn, namely 100 feet in width and 150 in length. It is open on three sides, and provided with awning extensions, which add to its capacity, as well as modify the glare of the sunshine. It is substantially built, and surmounted with a melon-shaped dome, which is visible for miles along the Sound. The old-time promoters of camp-meetings used to sit on the ground, or on rough slabs or logs; but the Tabernacle is furnished with comfortable and tasteful wooden settees, as pleasant to sit upon as any church pews. The seating capacity of the building is variously estimated at from 4,000 to 6,000. The earth floor is carpeted with new-mown hay, soft and fragrant. The interior is furnished plainly, yet in good taste. The acoustic properties of the building are perfect. Any voice of ordinary clearness can be distinctly heard in the furthest corner, or even under the awning extensions.

The people who come to camp-meeting do not all come the first day. The crowd at the opening services this morning was of moderate size, but the meeting was characterized by an intense interest which must have been gratifying to all concerned. There was no flourish of trumpets, nor demonstrations tending toward any excitement whatsoever, but everything went on in the most orderly and quiet way.

The opening sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Bottome, of New-York. It was an eloquent and masterly effort, directed to awaken attention to a reliance on the power of the Holy Ghost as opposed to the agencies of the sensationalism of the day. Dr. Bottome's text was in Isaiah lix., 16—"When the enemy shall come in like a flood, then the spirit of the Lord shall lift up a standard against him." He said: History, like the ocean, has its tidal waves, its periods of action and reaction. Religious history is no exception to this rule. Successes and defeats have marked its progress, and doubtless will do so to the end of time. The text looks to such epochs, and is both prophecy and promise. Look at the conflict. He would be blind who did not recognize the fearfulness of the times in which we live. Morals are upheaving; thought is drifting from her moorings; foundations are bared. It is an era of free-thinking. A refined, Christless system of Christianity is largely misplacing the purer faith. As the result, truth loses hold on common conscience, and a carnival of crime and immorality prevails to a fearful degree. Now from whence are we to look for help? It is nonsense to talk of education and reform, since the great evils of to-day are organized intelligences. The very springs of thought are poisoned, and we owe some of our most dangerous errors to our seats of learning and culture. We are at the Red Sea, with the hosts of sin at our backs. We must look to God alone. And our text promises help just at such times. The Spirit shall lift a breakwater for us, first, by special providences, sending judgments on communities and blowing on the schemes of men. Pains, losses, and all the army of God's displeasure against commercial evils are illustrations of what He can do to punish sin. God lets sin work out its own ruin. Then by reviving old methods of redeeming men; giving sanction to His own word; making the very efforts aimed at its destruction to more surely establish its truth. Thanks to Colenso and Darwin the Bible was never so understood as to-day, and so making the press the mightiest engine of modern thought, the vehicle of gospel truth—specially by Pentacostal baptisms in times of exigency. The so-called Pentacost was only the type of the perpetual outpouring of the Spirit through all persons, and which to-day was manifested in the revival of the great arm of power, the camp-meeting. And the order of all this was laid down by the prophet to be prayer. God works by law, and his law of giving is prayer. But in that law of prayer was a secret inner law—intercession. History showed that just as this law was observed God poured out the Holy Spirit. This was the great thing needed to-day: Men and women of God who could take hold of God's strength and bring down answers of grace.

After the sermon Rev. W. H. Boole made a brief address, announcing the arrival of the expected distinguished Bishops and other clergymen from the South, who are to take part in the camp-meeting during the next few days. The boat had been detained, and these gentlemen had not arrived till the closing moments of the meeting. Mr. Boole said that he and they had just come from the great meeting at Round Lake, where there had been a work of great power and deep interest. He announced that Bishop Janes would preach to-morrow morning and Bishop Haven next Sunday afternoon.

This afternoon a meeting is in session under the charge of Dr. and Mrs. Palmer, who are celebrated throughout the United States and Canada for their "experience meetings" in the cause of personal holiness and growth in grace.

This evening a social reception will be given at the Sea Cliff House to the Southern Bishops and other guests. Bishops Kavanaugh and Doggett are here, with Rev. Drs. Sargent and Poisal, of Baltimore, and Dr. Lee, of Richmond. Bishop Janes is coming to-night, and the laity will be represented by such men as Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, of St. Louis, and Messrs. A. V. Stout, Oliver Hoyt, and George I. Seely, of New-York.

Sea Cliff looks for a grand social time to-night, and is unbending from the dignity and solemnity which mark the exercises of the pulpit and platform. And we have reason to hope for a good common sense camp-meeting throughout, free from all that is ridiculous, dreary, long-winded, or otherwise objectionable.

FRANCE.

PROBABLE PROROGATION OF THE ASSEMBLY TO-DAY.

LONDON, July 24—5:30 A. M.—The *Times'* correspondent telegraphs from Paris that the Marquis of Castellane will move the prorogation of the Assembly to-day, and that the motion will probably be carried, as the Government will accept it.

GERMANY.

DETECTIVES SENT TO KISSINGEN TO WATCH OVER BISMARCK.

LONDON, July 24.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Times* says the Prussian Government has sent eight detectives to Kissingen to protect Prince Bismarck.

TURKEY.

KRUPP CANNON ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, July 24.—The *Daily News* reports that the Sublime Porte has ordered 230 Krupp cannon.

THE BOOK TRADE.

CONVENTION AT PUT-IN-BAY, OHIO—A CONSTITUTION ADOPTED.

PUT-IN-BAY, Ohio, July 23.—The Book Trade Convention was called to order by President Randolph, who requested Mr. Howard Challen to read several letters from gentlemen who were unable to be present. The Committee of Thirty not being able to report on certain resolutions referred to yesterday. A letter from Mrs. Partington was read, which elicited frequent laughter. Letters from prominent London publishers on the condition of trade in England were read. On motion of Mr. Sheldon, it was now decided that all letters received be sent to the *Publishers' Weekly* for publication in that journal. The reading of a letter from the Presbyterian Board of Publication prompted Mr. Randolph to remark that he hoped the Board of Publication would come into the union, for he was satisfied there was nothing like Calvinism to cut the bill. The Harpers, who were not represented in the convention sent a letter of friendly tone, closing with the suggestion that the delegates obey the golden principle, pleasure before business; as much of the former and as little of the latter as possible.

After reading the letter, the President suggested that the local dealers secure the insertion of the resolutions adopted yesterday in the local newspapers for the information of the public.

The Committee on Permanent Organization, provided for by the Committee of Thirty, then reported, through Mr. Baker, of New-York, a Constitution and by-laws, which, with slight amendments, were adopted. The constitution named the organization the "American Book Trade Association," the object of which shall be the promotion of the interests of the book trade in the United States, and the improvement of its methods of doing business.

The President then, under a resolution of yesterday, appointed the following gentlemen a permanent committee to provide for and conduct annual trade sales or fairs: W. H. Appleton, Isaac Shelden, A. C. Barnes, J. B. Lippincott, Wm. Lee, E. C. McClurg, and Martin Taylor.

The Committee on Organization then reported the following officers for the ensuing year: A. D. F. Randolph, President; J. C. Aston, Martin Taylor, and H. H. West, Vice Presidents; Timothy Nicholson, Treasurer; James S. Barker, Corresponding Secretary, and John H. Thomas, Recording Secretary.

An Arbitration Committee of five, Executive Committee of ten, Committee on Assemblies of five, and a Finance Committeee of five, were appointed, thus permanently organizing the American Book Trade Association.

A resolution instructing the Executive Committee to secure the signatures of the trade to the constitution was adopted.

The following resolution was introduced by Mr. Brown, and was adopted after some discussion:

Resolved, That we mutually pledge ourselves to the maintenance of the discounts recommended by the Committee of Thirty, and adopted by this association, on and after Sept. 1, next.

This resolution elected consideral discussion. Mr. Barnes, of New-York, suggested that some of the members owned paramount fealty to the Publishers' Board of Trade, which might prevent a full compliance with the terms of the resolution.

A resolution commending the *Publishers' Weekly* was adopted. A resolution of thanks to Mr. Astor for his efforts to bring about this meeting, gave Mr. Barnes an opportunity to make a neat little speech on the advantages which he believed would result from this meeting.

A resolution of thanks to the President for his services as a presiding officer, brought out Mr. Randolph, who expressed his gratification over the results of the Convention, the hearty spirit of the union which had prevailed, and the cordial and friendly spirit which had been maintained throughout, by men of the South.

At 5 o'clock the Convention adjourned, subject to the call of the Committee on Assemblies. The Convention was harmonious throughout and resulted far more satisfactorily than its promoters had anticipated.

THE MISSOURI REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—The Republican State Central Committee had two sessions here to-day. There was a pretty full attendance, and after a free exchange of views regarding the present political situation of the State, resolutions were adopted declaring that the present deplorable condition of affairs merits the serious attention of all good citizens, irrespective of party; and to bring about the reform which is imperatively demanded they invite the co-operation of all persons and organizations, of whatever political faith, to that end.

They also pledge themselves, as representatives of the Republican Party, to recommend to its members to support such movements or organizations as look to the accomplishment of good government in Missouri.

They indorse the resolutions passed by the Republican members of the Legislature last March which recommended to the Committees in Congressional Districts and counties to act as they deem best in matters coming before them, preserving intact the organization of the Republican Party, and declaring that in all fundamental principles all are Republicans; but as issues now paramount are State issues and State safety, they are willing to forego present partisan advantage for public good.

CRIME IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 23.—The eastern Kentucky mails to-night bring accounts of several terrible tragedies. In Montgomery County last Sunday, Mrs. Stevens met a woman of easy virtue, named Eveline Hubbard, in the fields, and attacked her with a hatchet, splitting her skull, killing her instantly. Mrs. Stevens suspected Eveline Hubbard of too great intimacy with her husband. In Breathitt County, recently, Jerry Little attacked two brothers named Jett, killing one and severely wounding the other. The difficulty arose from a family feud. In Morgan County, last Wednesday, Johnson Oakley shot and killed Wesley Richardson, and severely wounded a man named George with a stray bullet. In the same row several other parties were badly beaten with clubs and stones.

DEATH OF CAPT. FORTUNATUS FREEMAN.

Capt. Fortunatus Freeman, whose death has just been announced, was born in Yarmouth, England, in 1812. He came to this country at an early age. He first commanded vessels sailing from Baltimore, and subsequently the well-known ships Marmion, Sea, Resolute, Silas Waigeil, and Guy Mannering, belonging to the port of New-York. When in command of the Sea he took over the last Presidential message ever sent from this country to Europe by a sailing vessel, and made the fastest passage then on record of any vessel under sail. He was Captain also of the Colorado and Minnesota, and was in command of the latter when she took fire in mid-ocean. After twelve hours of heroic effort, he succeeded in saving the vessel and passengers and crew.

THE BOARD OF POLICE.

GEORGE W. WALLING APPOINTED SUPERINTENDENT.

SKETCH OF THE NEW CHIEF OF POLICE—CANDIDATES FOR THE POSITION OF INSPECTOR—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The Board of Police met yesterday morning, all the members being present, and after transacting a quantity of routine business, proceeded to choose a Superintendent. Their choice fell upon Inspector George W. Walling, one of the oldest and most faithful officers in the Police Department, and the choice will give almost universal satisfaction throughout the force. Commissioner Duryee moved that the board proceed to choose a Superintendent, which was adopted, all the Commissioners voting in the affirmative. Commissioner Disbecker offered a resolution appointing Inspector George W. Walling Superintendent of Police, which was unanimously adopted, and a subsequent resolution fixing the salary at $6,000 per annum was also adopted. The new Superintendent was not at Police head-quarters when the appointment was made, but arrived soon after, and was at once sworn in by Mr. S. C. Hawley, the Chief Clerk of the Police Department, and received the congratulations of his friends who flocked about him to offer their best wishes for his welfare. The appointment of Mr. Walling to the position of Superintendent is clearly non-partisan, as he has been for years an unwavering and outspoken Republican, and a majority of the members of the Board of Police are Democrats; but was evidently made to serve the best interests of the force and to reward a brave and faithful officer. Superintendent Walling is in his fifty-second year, having been born on the 1st day of July, 1823, at Middletown, Monmouth County, N. J. After receiving a common school education he served as a clerk in his father's store in Keyport, N. J., until he was twenty-two years of age, when he came to this City. On the 22d of December, 1847, he was appointed a policeman and assigned to patrol duty in the Third Ward. The following year he was detailed as a court officer by Mayor Havemeyer at the Tombs Police Court, where he remained until 1849, when he was detailed as aid to Superintendent Matsell and appointed Inspector of Stages. He remained on duty in Mr. Matsell's office until the 30th of September, 1853, when he was appointed Captain and assigned to the command of the Eighteenth Ward. During his service in Mr. Matsell's office he took a prominent part as aid to the Superintendent in quelling the Astor place riots in September, 1849, and the longshoremen's riot at the foot of Wall street in 1851. In 1857, while still Captain of the Eighteenth Ward Police, he came into collision with Fernando Wood, then Mayor of this City, and was dismissed the department on a frivolous charge of neglect of duty which had been trumped up against him. Mayor Wood did not look with much favor on Capt. Walling, who was a thorough-going Republican and who had used his influence in favor of the Metropolitan Police act, which was then pending in the Legislature. Mayor Wood appointed a low politician as policeman, and assigned him to the Eighteenth Ward Police. When the man reported for duty Capt. Walling recognized him as a man who had been convicted of highway robbery, and refused to allow the new appointee to go out on patrol. He reported the facts to Mayor Wood the next day, when the Mayor became highly incensed at the Captain's action, and threatened to remove him. Soon after some unknown person threw a stone into the basement window of a citizen's house on Second avenue, and escaped. The man made a statement of the matter to Mr. Wood, who directed a complaint to be made against Capt. Walling for neglect of duty for allowing such a thing to occur, and on this complaint the Captain was dismissed. In May, 1857, the Metropolitan Police was organized, and Capt. Walling at once volunteered his services to the new department. He was intrusted with a warrant, issued by Recorder James M. Smith, for the arrest of Mayor Wood, who refused to recognize the new law, and had intrenched himself at the City Hall, where he had collected all the Municipal Police force. The Mayor refused to obey the mandate of the court, and Walling was ejected from the premises. The Mayor was subsequently arrested on a civil order of arrest by Coroner Perry. On May 27, 1857, Walling was appointed Captain in the Metropolitan Police Force, placed in command of fifty men and ordered to Seguin's Point to protect the Quarantine buildings at that point. This was at the outbreak of what was then known as the "Sepoy War." The newly appointed Quarantine Commissioners had established a yellow fever hospital on Staten Island, at what is known now as the Quarantine Landing. A large number of the residents of Staten Island, headed by Ralph Tompkins, of Tompkinsville, rose in revolt and destroyed the Quarantine buildings by fire. Richmond County was then in the Metropolitan District, and the Police were sent down to Staten Island to quell the disturbance and protect the property of the Quarantine Commissioners. The Seventh Regiment, National Guard, were subsequently sent down to aid the Police in preserving the peace. Capt. Walling remained at Sequin's Point some three or four months, until quiet was restored. On his return to this City, in the Fall of 1857, he was assigned to the command of the Fourth Precinct. In February, 1858, he was transferred to the Sixth Precinct, and remained there four months. He was then placed in charge of the Detective Force and the City Hall Squad. On the 25th of December, 1860, he was transferred to the command of the Twentieth Precinct, and remained in charge of that precinct until Nov. 21, 1866, when, on the death of Inspector Daniel Carpenter, he was appointed Inspector to fill the vacancy. During all his service in the Police Force since his second appointment, but one complaint is on record against him, and that was dismissed after trial by the Commissioners. During the memorable draft riots of 1863, Mr. Walling, then in command of the Twentieth Precinct, distinguished himself greatly for his brave and faithful exertions in behalf of law and order. During the Orange riots of 1871 he in his position of Inspector had command of the detachment of Police at the van of the procession, and by his cool and courageous conduct on that occasion earned the esteem and confidence of his entire command, and gained the soubriquet of the "Fighting Inspector."

By the promotion of Inspector Walling to the Superintendency a vacancy is left among the Inspectors which the board, it is said, will not fill for some time to come. Almost every Captain in the force is a candidate for the vacant place, and prominent among the candidates are Drill Captain Copeland, Capt. Byrnes, of the Fifteenth Precinct; Capt. Kennedy, of the Sixth Precinct; Capt. Allaire, of the Twenty-first Precinct; Capt. Caffrey, of the Second Precinct; Capt. Mount, of the Seventeenth Precinct; and Capt. Speight, of the Thirty-second Precinct. The Commissioners say that the vacancy will not be filled until the records of the various Captains are thoroughly scanned by the board, and their qualifications for the office fully discussed.

During the meeting of the board, Commissioner Duryee, the Treasurer, reported that he had selected the Chatham National Bank as depository for the funds of the board, which was approved.

An application from Drill Captain Copeland for promotion to the vacant Inspectorship was received, and placed on file.

A communication was received from Commissioner Van Nort, requesting the arrest by the Police of all persons opening fire hydrants without permits. It was referred to the Superintendent, to issue a general order on the subject.

Permission was given to George H. Dilks to apply for reappointment on the Police force.

Detective James Devins, of the Second Precinct, received permission to receive $100 for the recovery of a quantity of stolen property.

The board adjourned until Tuesday next.

THE SIXTH AVENUE ASSESSMENTS.

A motion was argued yesterday before Judge Sedgwick, in Superior Court, Special Term, for an injunction restraining the Board of Revisions and Corrections of the assessment list for opening Sixth avenue from doing anything further in relation to the report. It appeared that the board had increased the assessments from $250,000 to $500,000, and opposition to their returning their report was made on the ground that it should have been done within the thirty days required by statute, and failing in that, the board was without further power in the matter. Judge Sedgwick reserved his decision.

SUIT AGAINST BONDSMEN OF A DECEASED OFFICER.

Suit against the bondsmen of the late Mr. Symmes Gardner, has been brought by the Government, in the United States District Court, as large deficits have been discovered in his accounts with the Quartermaster's Department, he having at one time filled the position of Quartermaster. His bondsmen are Mr. Henry A. Warren and Thomas Bond, who went his security for $15,000. It is said that Mr. Gardner's accounts show an indebtedness to the Government of over $400,000.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Marshal Lipman has not yet filed his answer to the charges made against him by Mr. Louis Ausbecher, but he informed the Mayor's Secretary that he would do so to-day. It is said that other charges are to be made against Marshals in a few days. No further testimony has been taken in the complaint of Mrs. Anna Otis against Marshal Frost.

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

Martin Godfrey was arrested, yesterday, by Sergt. Woodward and Officer Thompson, of the Harlem Police Court Squad, on a charge of mayhem, preferred by Robert Southern. The prisoner and the complainant quarreled over a game of cards in a Yorkville lager-beer saloon, and during the fight which ensued Godfrey bit off one of Southern's ears close to the head. The member could not have been amputated in better style had the operation been performed by a surgeon. Justice Otterbourg held Godfrey for trial in $1,500, his employer, Jacob Dunn, carriage maker, of Eighty-seventh street and Third avenue, becoming his surety. Southern is also in the employ of Mr. Dunn.

A TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

A MAN OF GOOD CONNECTIONS CONVICTED OF LARCENY.

Granville Ely, who is a member of an old and highly respectable Connecticut family, and still exhibits traits of considerable intelligence and former good standing in society, was yesterday placed on trial for grand larceny, before Judge Sutherland, in the Court of General Sessions. Ely, who is a victim of intoxication, is the same man who, many years ago, was the hero of an unsuccessful elopement with Miss Braine, the daughter of a worthy clergyman of Connecticut, then a city school-girl, and now the daughter-in-law of Chief Justice Waite. The elopement was discovered a few hours after the youthful fugutives had departed, and the lady was speedily captured and brought back to school. The prisoner Ely filled several important positions in this City, and was at one time a Wall street broker, but became addicted to excessive drinking, and gradually descended to his present condition. He was tried last month for the offense charged, but the jury could not agree to a verdict, and were dismissed. The case against Ely is that on the 4th of November, 1872, he went on board the New-Haven steamer Elm City, in order to request a free passage to New-Haven, on his way to his home at Lyme, Conn., and was introduced to the steward, Gordon S. Coyt, as a man of respectable connections, in need of pecuniary assistance. Coyt gave Ely the pay of a state-room, supplied him with supper, and invited him into his private room, where they were joined by a party of friends, and drank pretty freely. On preparing to retire, Coyt took off his watch and chain, valued at $250, and put it under his pillow. Ely shortly afterward left the room, the steward locked the door, and the steamer started on her trip. On arriving at New-Haven Coyt discovered that his watch and chain had been stolen, and ascertained that Ely had not taken passage on the boat. Coyt never heard anything of his missing property, and did not see the prisoner until the 30th of May last, when he again visited the Elm City. Coyt immediately accused him of the theft and had him arrested. Ely denied the larceny, and accounted for not having availed himself of the free passage by stating that he became intoxicated in Coyt's company, became unconscious, and found himself next morning in a lodging-house near the dock. The jury, after considerable deliberation, convicted the prisoner, and he was sent to State Prison for three years, Judge Sutherland stating that it was a remarkable ending to what might have been a brilliant career. Several other charges could have been sustained against the prisoner if preferred.

CRICKET.

Yesterday the Manhattan Club, of this City, visited Staten Island and played a very enjoyable game with the Staten Island Club, in which they came off victors by a score of 103 to 72. The bowling and fielding of both clubs were very good, Messrs. Brewster and Benson doing the execution for the Islanders, and McDougal and Errington for the City club. The batting of Cammell, Gilbert, and Hayward was the best shown during the day. The following is the score:

MANHATTAN.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
Hosford, c. Brewster, b. Benson	7	c. Davis, b. Brewster	2
Cammell, c. Leib, b. Benson	5	c. Allen, b. Brewster	12
Ewington, c. Leib, b. Benson	2	b. Allen	7
Gilbert, b. Benson	26	b. Brewster	1
Gregg, b. Benson	2	b. Brewster	7
Hayward, c. Marsh, b. Benson	0	c. Robinson, b. Brewster	4
McDougal, c. Brewster, b. Benson	1	b. Brewster	1
Heywood, l. b. w., b. Brewster	3	l. b. w., Brewster	0
Tucker, b. Eyre	7	b. Brewster	0
Louergan, b. Brewster	2	Not out	0
Byron, not out	0	c. Robinson, b. Benson	0
Byes, 2; leg-byes, 3	5	Byes, 6; wides, 3	9
Total	60	Total	43

STATEN ISLAND.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
Davis, b. Errington	4	c. Hayward, b. McDougall	1
Robinson, b. Errington	0	run out	1
Brewster, c. and b. McDougal	0	c. Heywood, b. McDougall	9
Segar, b. McDougal	1	c. Gilbert, b. Errington	3
Luske, c. Gilbert, b. Errington	0	b. Greigg	0
Benson, b. Errington	4	not out	7
G. Allen, run out	1	run out	5
P. Allen, b. Errington	2	b. McDougall	0
M. Eyre, not out	11	c. Hayward, b. McDougall	3
Messer, b. Errington	0	run out	0
Marsh, c. McDougall, b. Grigg	1	b. Gilbert	0
Byes, 5; leg bye, 1	6	Byes, 10; leg byes, 2; wide, 1	13
Total	30	Total	42

Umpires—Messrs. James Smith and Wilkinson.

TWEED'S STREET CONTRACTS.

A Mr. Keogh obtained a contract for grading, &c., One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street for the sum of $27,000. After completion of a portion of the work by Keogh Tweed gave the contract to another party at the rate of $186,000. For this sum assessments were laid on the adjoining property, and the list sent to the Board of Revision. A motion was argued yesterday before Judge Sedgwick to restrain the board from returning the list for confirmation on the ground that the contract price was fraudulently exorbitant. Judge Sedgwick reserved his decision.

A RECKLESS DRIVER PUNISHED.

William Becroft, a licensed vender, yesterday ran over a little girl of thirteen, with a baby in her arms, in the Bowery, on the corner of Houston street. Seeing what he had done, Becroft attempted to escape by driving furiously through Houston street, but was caught by Officer Cory, of the Fourteenth Precinct, near Broadway. Justice Flammer, upon being told what he had done, said: "This thing must be stopped," and fined him $10.

CITY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following expenditures and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid, number of warrants 431, amounting to $724,193 55. Receipts—From arrears of taxes, assessments, &c., $16,667 34; collection of assessments and interest, $1,997 85; market rents and fees, $1,792 10; water rents, $31,705 80; licenses, Mayor's office, $72; Bureau of Permits, Mayor's office, $980; fees, County Clerk's office, $1,202 40; water permits, $88 50; total, $54,805 99.

TWO BAD WOMEN.

Day before yesterday Mary Conner applied at the Tombs Police Court for a warrant for the arrest of her husband, whom, she said, had abandoned her. Her witness, Mary Upton, could not exactly satisfy the court as to her character and standing in society, and the warrant was refused. Yesterday Mary Upton again made her appearance in the court as a prisoner, under a serious charge, and an hour later Mary Conner was brought up in a state of beastly intoxication.

AID TO CONNECT BURLINGTON, VT., WITH PORTLAND, ME.

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 23.—At a meeting held here to-day, the city voted to issue bonds to the amount of $160,000 in aid of the Burlington and Lamoille Railroad, between this city and Cambridge, Vt., thirty-two miles in length, the construction of which link of railway will form a direct connection between this place and Portland.

THE GERMANIA SINGING SOCIETY.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 23.—The Germania Singing Society of this city, which took the first prize at the Saengerfest at Utica, reached home to-night and were received in a most enthusiastic manner. Three military companies took part. The streets on the line of march were brilliantly illuminated.

TWO CONVICTS PARDONED.

BOSTON, Mass., July 13.—Two convicts at the State Prison were pardoned to-day by Gov. Talbot. Their names are Wm. R. Scott, sentenced at Lawrence, Oct. 28, 1871, for six years, for manslaughter, and Erlon H. Benjamin, sentenced June 29, 1871, for six years, for burglary.

ARRIVAL OF SHIPWRECKED SEAMEN.

HALIFAX, July 23.—The French war steamer Adonis, which has arrived at Sidney, C. B., brought twelve wrecked sailors of the Italian vessel Iliad, Capt. Gighlieri, lost by striking an iceberg off the coast of Newfoundland.

LOCAL OPTION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—The ladies have commenced to circulate a petition for a local option election in this city. About thirty ladies are engaged in the work.

ALICE BLANCHE OSWALD.

It will be remembered, says the London *News* of the 11th inst., that in September, 1872, a young American girl, named Alice Blanche Oswald, who had come to England from her native land with a Scotch lady, who, it was said, turned her out of doors, committed suicide, when perfectly friendless and forsaken, by throwing herself into the Thames off Waterloo Bridge. The history of the deceased was a very sad one, and many American ladies and gentlemen, as well as several English benevolent people, determined to give the girl a respectable interment, which took place a few days after the event in the Necropolis, Woking. A committee, chiefly composed of American ladies, was formed to erect a simple monument over the grave of the deceased. It has now just been completed. It consists of a rustic cross in marble, resting on a cluster of rocks, chiseled out of white marble. On a slab placed on the rocks is the following inscription: "Alice Blanche Oswald—Kithless, Kinless Orphan. Died of despair in the Thames, 5th Sept., 1872; 19 on the 20th of the month. By Thy infinite goodness forgive me." The monument will be placed over the grave in a few days.

THE SEA ISLAND COTTON CROP.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 23.—The *News and Courier* reports the appearance of the caterpillar on the Sea Island cotton plantations of the coast. It is feared that the showery weather will cause them to multiply more rapidly than usual.

LUCCA AND THE KNABE PIANO.

Before the celebrated prima donna left our country she honored the well-known piano factory firm of Knabe & Co., in Baltimore, with an order for one of their Parlor Grands, to be shipped to Luzerne for her own use. We clip from the letter which contained the order the following remarks: Your pianos have no rival, but surpass all other makes I have tested either in this country or in Europe. They combine immense power with exquisite sweetness, and perfect blending with the voice, wonderful endurance, with a most delightful, easy, and at the same time elastic touch.

PAULINE LUCCA.

MORSE'S LUXURENE.—A late discovery of purified deodorized Cocoa-nut Oil, with other vegetable materials elegantly combined. This preparation possesses remarkable properties for preserving and beautifying the hair. As a dressing it has no equal. All ladies and gentlemen should try it. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

GILES' LINIMENT OF IODIDE OF AMMONIA is almost magical in its removal of pain, no matter from what source the latter proceeds. One trial proves its efficacy. Depot, No. 451 Sixth avenue.—*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Cocoaine

MAKES HAIR GLOSSY.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Don't Say Can't.—DR. GREGORY, No. 854 Broadway, has an ingenious, easy, and comfortable TRUSS that holds and cures rupture permanently. Descriptive pamphlets, 10 cents.

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, or Worm LOZENGES, give the best possible effect. Children having worms require immediate attention. 25c. a box.

To Annihilate all Household Insects, it is only necessary to use LYON'S INSECT POWDER.

Tourists Should Obtain Lundborg's California Water, the new toilet luxury. Cooling and refreshing

MARRIED.

MINER—MEEKS.—On Wednesday, July 22, 1874, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Edward O. Flagg, CHARLES E. MINER to JOSEPHINE, daughter of William H. Meeks.

OLDS—KNAPP.—On July 22, at the bride's home, No. 407 West Twenty-first street, by the bride's father, Rev. H. W. Knapp, assisted by Rev. Samuel J. Knapp, Mr. EDWARD A. OLDS, of Brooklyn, to Miss ELLA F. KNAPP, of New-York City. No cards.

SMITH—FAY.—At West Brighton, Staten Island, July 23, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. Mr. Lee, FRANK HILL SMITH, of Boston, to CLARA MONTFORT, daughter of the late Samuel Howard Fay, of Savannah, Ga.

DIED.

BULKLEY.—On Thursday, July 23, at the residence of his son-in-law, Henry G. Harrison, Dobb's Ferry, URIAH BULKLEY, 92 years of age.

Funeral at Greenfield Hill, Conn., on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M. Friends are invited to attend. Carriages at Southport Depot.

CHAPMAN.—Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 21, suddenly, HENRIETTA MARIA, wife of Albion K. Chapman and youngest daughter of the late John Holmes, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 144 Washington av., on Friday, the 24th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

COOPER.—On Wednesday, July 22, 1874, ALBERT COOPER, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 60 West 39th st., on Friday, 24th inst., at 3 P. M.

CUMMINGS.—At Scarsdale, on the morning of 22d July, MARY W., wife of Charles P. Cummings, and daughter of Samuel R. and Catherine Spelman.

Funeral from the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Madison av. and 42d st., on Friday 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

FULLER.—Thursday evening, July 23, ALLIE E., son of Almon D. and Frances J. Fuller, aged ten months.

Funeral Saturday evening, July 25, at 8 o'clock, at residence of parents, No. 164 Jersey av., Jersey City. Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend without further invitation. Remains will be taken to Cold Spring, on the Hudson, by 9 A. M. train on Sunday, 26th.

GARDINER.—At his residence, No. 11 Jefferson st., Brooklyn, on Thursday P. M., Rev. HUGH B. GARDINER.

Funeral at the Central Congregational Church (Dr. Scudder's) on Hancock st., near Franklin av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, 25th inst., at 3 P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

HEBBARD.—On Thursday afternoon, NELLIE A., the only daughter of Nathaniel J. and Elizabeth Hebbard; aged 4 years, 6 months, 4 days.

The family and friends are invited. Funeral to take place on Sunday, 26th inst., in the Presbyterian Church, 155th st. and 10th av., at 3 o'clock P. M.

HOPKINS—At Tarrytown, N. Y., on Thursday, July 23, EMMA WEEKES, wife of R. R. Hopkins, Jr., and eldest daughter of Augustus F. and Sarah Weekes, of Brooklyn, Eastern District.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the country residence of her parents at Tarrytown, on Saturday, 25th inst., at 12:30 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot to meet the 10:45 train from 42d st., New-York.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

LEGGAT.—At Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, July 21, ALEXANDER C., youngest son of the late William Leggat.

Relatives and friends of the family, also members of the Fourth Company, Seventh Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, 24th inst., at 1:30 P. M., from St. Ann's Church, 18th st., near 5th av.

MARSHALL.—On Third day, 21st inst., SARAH H., widow of David Marshall, in the 86th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sixth day, (Friday,) at 4 P. M., without further notice, from her late residence, No. 23 West 15th st.

MIDDLEBROOK.—On Thursday, July 23, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, HELEN BROWNLEE, only daughter of George A. and Susan J. Middlebrook, aged 19 months.

Funeral from the residence of her grandfather, C. B. Middlebrook, on Sunday, July 26, at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Bridgeport (Conn.) papers please copy.

OHL.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday morning, VIRGINIA QUINTARD, wife of John F. Ohl and daughter of the late D. W. Canfield, of New-York.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Andrew's Church, Stamford, Conn., on Saturday afternoon, July 25, upon arrival of the 12 M. train from New-York.

PERRY.—On the 23d inst., FREDERICK PERRY, aged 57 years.

Relatives and friends of the family, also the members of St. John's Lodge, F. and A. M., and Morton Commandery, K. T., are invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 248 West 21st st.

ROBJOHN.—At 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening, 22d inst., THOMAS ROBJOHN, in the 60th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, 25th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from No. 367 West 31st st., near 9th av., two doors from the church.

ROBJOHN.—July 2, 1874, THOMAS ROBJOHN, aged 64 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 10:30 A. M., from his late residence, No. 367 West 31st st.

ROPES.—At Elizabeth, N. J., July 22, MARY MILLER, only daughter of Elihu H. and Josephine T. Ropes, aged 4 months and 4 days.

Funeral Saturday, 25th, at 11 A. M., from her parents' residence, corner Fulton and 2d sts.

TERRY.—In Brooklyn, Thursday, July 23, of cholera infantum, ANNIE LOUISE, only child of David D. and Eleanor A. Terry, aged 7 months 11 days.

Funeral services at the residence of her grandfather, John E. Bliss, Esq., No. 588 Henry st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, at 3 P. M.

WATSON.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, July 22, MATTIE MAY, only child of Jesse, Jr., and Julia A. Watson.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her grandmother, No. 221 Washington av., Brooklyn, on Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

WEITZEL.—On Jersey City Heights, N. J., July 22, Mrs. F. W. WEITZEL, widow of the late Dr. L. Weitzel, of Hartford, Conn., in the 52d year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence on Waverly st., Saturday, the 25th inst., at 11 A. M. Interment at Hartford.

☞ Hartford papers please copy.

WILLETS.—At Manhasset, on the 23d inst., JOSEPH, son of Daniel and Hannah G. Willets, aged 9 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of Edmund Willets, on Seventh (7th) day, Saturday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Roslyn Station on the arrival of the train leaving Hunter's Point at 10 o'clock by the Long Island Railroad.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, July 25, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 2:30 P. M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 8:30 and 12 M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 183 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

WHEAT PROSPECTS.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS IN THE NORTH-WEST.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin, July 18.

It is quite manifest that the advices from different sections of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Northern Illinois, and Iowa indicate that the prospects for the yield of Spring wheat are not so flattering as they were two weeks ago. In fact, it seems to be conceded that the yield of 1874 will be far below that of 1873. This change is undoubtedly due to the intensely hot weather in the last week of June, and to the drought, which have bred an infinite number of bugs, vermin, &c., that have preyed upon the wheat. There have been considerable local rain-falls, but they have been, as stated in the probabilities from Washington, strictly "local rains"—that is, there has not been a general cooling rain throughout the North-west in the past four weeks. Some localities have been favored with these rains, and there all the crops are unusually good. The belt of the country which has been thus favored is north of the Wisconsin River, a belt of counties on the Mississippi, and the region around Lake Superior. But these are not great wheat-growing counties. Columbia, Dodge, Dane, Monroe, Rock, and Grant are such counties, and there it was so hot in June, and the soil has been so dry, that the chinch bug has done a good deal of mischief. Some reports are very dark on this point. During the last week in June the mercury ranged from 92° to 100° all over the State, and that was too hot for the wheat in that stage. The Summer of 1873 was notoriously cool throughout the North-west, except in the month of August, when it was hot and dry at the very proper time of hardening the berry and harvesting; 1874 was exceptionally hot in the month of June—good to ripen Winter wheat, but not good for the growing Spring wheat. It is therefore found that the Winter wheat is universally better than the Spring. We think it safe to say that the corn, rye, oats, and barley, at this present writing, look better in the North-west than usual; so if the farmers lose on their wheat, they will gain on their other crops. This will be a fortunate compensation. Minnesota, in 1873, raised about 30,000,000 bushels of wheat. It is conceded, by the most careful, that the grasshoppers and other vermin will destroy about one-twelfth of the crop, or 2,500,000 bushels. In Northern Illinois and Northern Iowa the prospects are that the Spring wheat will be below an average. A Milwaukee grain-dealer yesterday received some heads of wheat from Iowa, from his correspondent, taken from a field of eighty acres, which, he said, was a fair sample of the whole. There was no appearance of vermin about it, but the head, instead of being filled with a berry of good wheat, contained red, small grain. In truth, the field was blasted, he supposed, by the hot, forcing weather of June. Reports from all sections indicate that the corn crop looks as well as it did in 1872, which was an unusually prolific year, and corn is really food both for man and beast, and, therefore, of the very first importance to the farmer. The weather continues dry, and if the corn has hereafter a sufficiency of rain, and the country is not visited by an early Autumnal frost, the farmers will make on their corn what they will lose on their smaller wheat crop. The harvest throughout the North-west generally will at least be ten days earlier than it was in 1873.

THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

WHAT IT ACCOMPLISHED IN SETTING THE CHICAGO POST OFFICE ON ITS FEET AFTER THE FIRE.

From the Chicago Tribune, July 19.

The relations between the Railway Mail Service and the local mail department of this city are but little understood outside of postal circles. Mr. Geo. S. Bangs, Chief Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service in the United States, holds his office in Washington. His department is divided into five divisions. Capt. James E. White is Superintendent of the Fourth Division, which is much the largest of the five. It comprises the following States: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Wisconsin, Kansas, Nebraska, New-Mexico, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Dakota, and Colorado—a total of fourteen States and the Indian Territory. It is a great work for any one mind to comprehend and control the vast amount of postal machinery necessary to carry on this intricate and elaborate distribution so that each day, week, or month finds a solution in perfect harmony between the Superintendent, his multitude of clerks, and the General Department in Washington. There are stationed at different points throughout these five divisions chief head clerks, who control and direct a certain number of mail routes, and who report from time to time to their Division Superintendent. These men have served from the beginning, thereby attaining their positions through merit alone. In the Fourth Division, (Capt. James E. White, Superintendent,) these gentlemen are located as follows:

William B. Thompson, Chief Head Clerk, Toledo, Ohio.
C. G. Weirich, Chief Head Clerk, Grafton, West Va.
E. W. Alexander, Chief Head Clerk, Lafayette, Ind.
G. W. Lambert, Chief Head Clerk, Indianapolis, Ind.
J. D. Wilder, Chief Head Clerk, Milwaukee, Wis.
M. L. Sullivan, Chief Head Clerk, Kansas City, Mo.
E. W. Warfield, Chief Head Clerk, St. Louis, Mo.
J. G. Kerr, Chief Head Clerk, Fort Scott, Kan.
P. Van Dervoort, Chief Head Clerk, Omaha, Neb.
C. O. Ingersoll, Chief Head Clerk, Cleveland, Ohio.
B. L. Terry, Chief Head Clerk, Columbus.

The above corps of chief head clerks control in the aggregate about 1,500 men. There are also about 2,000 route agents, whose work is also under the supervision of division superintendents. Route agents' work differs from the postal clerks, in there being less detail in throwing and making up—by massing their matter, while the postal clerk goes through his entire mail, letter by letter, and places it in direct communication with its destination. These lieutenants attend zealously to their several departments and report in person at head-quarters. Hence, there is the sharpest activity manifested among them concerning completeness of work, efficiency of clerks under them, and general administration in their several departments. Possibly there are future P. M. Generals or R. M. S. Superintendents among them. If so, their training will not have been in vain. Superintendent White visits all these points occasionally, and looks in upon them when least expected. Favoritism in appointing incumbents to these positions of prime responsibility is said not to be in the vocabulary of the railway mail service. It will be readily seen what valuable aid could be rendered by this efficient arm of the service on such an occasion as our late fire. This is what they did and are now doing: Immediately on the night of the disaster, orders were issued to postal clerks who were home on off-runs, and also to incoming clerks, to open their mail-cars for the reception of both letter and paper mail. The railroad companies generously responded by bringing in extra postal-cars and placing them in favorable positions. A strong force of efficient and active men have been at work night and day to stem the tide of accumulating mail, which otherwise would have fallen upon our overtasked City Department. Gen. McArthur and his assistant, Mr. C. S. Squires; his chief clerk, Capt. M. J. McGrath, with his deputies, Messrs. Patton, Vreeland, and Hilliard; also Capt. John M. Hubbard, with his energetic carrier force, in conjunction with Capt. White, of the R. M. S., and his assistants, Messrs. William P. Campbell and S. S. Foster, are entitled to great credit for devising and carrying out measures to meet all demands growing out of the disaster. The result of this co-operation of the two departments is proved in the regular delivery of the letter mail by the carriers on the morning after the fire; the afternoon letter-delivery at the general office; the prompt delivery of exchanges to the various newspaper offices, a regular and complete shipment of the entire mail by the local agent, J. M. Hubbard, and his assistant, William C. Walsh. Such, in brief, are the facts concerning a disaster which, but for quick judgment and active work, would have involved serious inconvenience and irreparable loss to the postal service and the community."

A ROMANCE OF THE ROAD.

A letter from Hollister, Cal., dated July 12, gives the following account of a curious adventure encountered by a stage-driver: "On Saturday, July 10, as the New-Idria stage was on its way to the mines from Hollister, two masked persons stepped out of the bushes in a narrow place in the road, and presented a shot-gun at Mr. Burnett, the driver, demanding that he should halt and hand over the express bag. On being informed that he did not carry the express, they demanded of him what money there was on the stage. Mr. Burnett told them there was none, except what change he had in his pocket, and they could have that; but they said they did not want his money, and ordered him to throw off the bag. He refused to do this, but got down from the seat, walked up to one of them, and opened the bag to show that there was no money in it—while doing this telling the fellow to point his pistol in another direction. All this time the other one was covering Mr. Burnett with a shot-gun. After being satisfied that there was nothing in the bag, the one with a pistol climbed up on the seat to examine for himself, but was ordered down by Burnett, and, strange to say, obeyed the order. There were five passengers on the stage, but they were not molested, and did not make a move, although some of them were armed. The masks of the robbers consisted of a piece of cloth hanging loose over the face, with two holes cut for the eyes. Mr. Burnett, while on the ground, recognized both of them, as he was close enough to see through the holes in the masks. Burnett was not armed going up, but on his way back he procured a six-shooter, as he thought he might have a chance to use it; and near the same place he met a man and woman both riding horseback. He stopped the stage, handed his lines to a passenger, and got down, and ordered both man and woman to throw up their hands. The order was very promptly obeyed, as Mr. Burnett held in his hand a six-shooter. He then called on a passenger to search them and take that deringer from the man's pocket; which was done, and proved to be the same one that had been held so close to him the day before. Mr. Burnett thinks he would know that pistol anywhere. Burnett told them to dismount and get into the stage, as he wanted their company to Hollister. The woman wanted to know what he wanted with her, and was informed by Mr. Burnett that, notwithstanding she was dressed as a woman now, he could not so easily forget that face under the circumstances. The driver called on one of the passengers to guard the captives while on the stage, and arrived here with his prisoners half an hour ago."

A REMARKABLE SPECTACLE.

A London correspondent of the Edinburgh *Scotsman*, writing under recent date, says: "Within the past few days I have been informed of a remarkable spectacle that was witnessed on Midsummer's morning at Stonehenge. I am not aware that in any work on these megalithic circles is reference made, however remotely, to what I am now about to mention. On the morning in question a party of Americans, who had left London for the purpose, visited Stonehenge for the purpose of witnessing the effects of the sunrise on this particular morning. They were not a little surprised to find that, instead of having the field all to themselves, as they had expected, a number of people from all parts of the countryside, principally belonging to the poorer classes, were already assembled on the spot. Inquiries failed to elicit any intelligible reason for this extraordinary early turnout of the population, except this, that a tradition which had trickled down through any number of generations told them that at Stonehenge something unusual was to be seen at sunrise on the morning of the Summer solstice. This piece of rustic information put my informant, who is of an antiquarian turn of mind, on the *qui vive*. Stonehenge may roughly be described as composing seven-eighths of a circle, from the open ends of which there runs eastward an avenue having huge upright stones on either side. At some distance beyond this avenue, but in a direct line with its centre, stands one solitary stone in a sloping position, in front of which, but at a considerable distance, is an eminence or hill. The point of observation chosen by the excursion party was the stone table or altar near the head of and within the circle directly looking down the avenue. The morning was unfavorable, but fortunately just as the sun was beginning to appear over the top of the hill, the mists disappeared, and then for a few moments the onlookers stood amazed at the phenomenon presented to view. While it lasted, the sun, like an immense ball, appeared actually to rest on the isolated stone of which mention has been made, or to quote the quaint though prosaic description of one present, 'it was like a huge pudding placed on the top of the stone!' Another very important fact mentioned by an elderly gentleman who had resided for many years in the neighborhood, was that on the setting of the sun at the Winter solstice a similar phenomenon was observable in the direction of certain other stones to the westward. Here, then, is the very remarkable fact that the axis of the avenue of Stonehenge accurately coincides with the sun's rising at the Summer solstice, and that another line laid down in the arrangement of the stones coincides with the setting sun at the Winter solstice. Unless it is conceivable that this nice orientation is the result of chance—which would be hard to believe—the inference is justifiable that the builders of Stonehenge and other rude stone monuments of a like description had a special design or object in view in erecting these cromlechs or circles, or whatever the name antiquarians may give them, and that they are really the manifestations of the Baalistic or sun worship professed by the early inhabitants of Great Britain, a species of idolatry at one time also universal in Ireland, and to which the round towers of that country amply testify. This, of course, is returning to the opinion originally entertained as to the use and purposes of these early and widely-scattered monuments, and is at total variance with the opinion of so great an authority as Mr. James Ferguson, who, in his work entitled *Rude Stone Monuments in all Countries and Ages*, disposes alike of the geologic-antiquarian theory which considers these stone monuments as an evidence of the progressive development of man from primeval savagedom, as well as that which ascribed their origin to the Druids, whose temples they were supposed to be. If, according to Mr. Ferguson, they were the hastily-erected trophies of victories, and set up by people who lived in the very darkest epoch of our history—viz., from 400 A. D. to 900 A. D.—not the least extraordinary characteristic, then, which Stonehenge possesses is the marvelous precision of its orientation. One cannot help wondering how, under such circumstances, this could have happened."

FIREMEN'S STATE CONVENTION.

The Firemen's Association of the State of New-York has called the Firemen's State Convention to meet in Oswego on the 18th of August. The convention will continue several days, and the Fire Department of Oswego has already taken steps to provide for the occasion by appointing Committees upon Parade, Tournament, Ball, &c. The convention embraces delegates from every organization in the State, and, if there is a full attendance, it will number over 1,000 representatives.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, July 23, William Kennelly sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, the two four-story brick tenement-houses and plot of land on the south-east corner of First avenue and Forty-second street, 49.7 by 75, to Joseph Duryea, second mortgagee, for $4,000 over mortgage and interest of $26,000—total, $30,600; also, readjourned the foreclosure sale of the house and lot on the north side of Sixty-eighth street, 99.9 feet west of Broadway, to Aug. 6.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & White offered by public auction the premises known as the coal yard of Turnbull & Co., No. 235 West Nineteenth street, and, as no bid was made for the property, it was withdrawn from auction.

Hugh N. Camp sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Oliver J. Wells, Esq., Referee, the four-story brick tenement-house and lot, 25 by 100.5, on the north side of Forty-fifth street, 325 feet west of Second avenue, to the Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Bank, plaintiff, for $14,500.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales noted for to-day at the Exchange are as follows:

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court sale, in partition, under the direction of S. T. Cannon, Esq., Referee, of the leasehold premises No. 200 West Houston street, north side, 188.6 feet west of Bedford street.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the three lots on the north-east corner of First avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth street, 75 by 95.

Also, Court of Common Pleas sale, in foreclosure, under the direction of Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of the plot of land, 100 by 100.5, on the north-east corner of Tenth avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of Geo. W. Poucher, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 23.9 by 92, on the north side of Sixteenth street, 238 feet east of Avenue A. Also, under the direction of W. B. Nassau, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 20 by 60, on the east side of Sullivan street, 87.4½ feet south of Grand street.

By R. V. Harnett, by order of the United States District Court, under the direction of Wm. Baird, Esq., Assignee, of the six four-story brown-stone houses and lots on the north-west corner of Lexington avenue and Sixty-ninth street.

EXCHANGE SALES, THURSDAY, JULY 23.

NEW-YORK.

By Wm. Kennelly.

2 four-story brick tenement-houses and plot, 49.7x75, on s. e. corner of 1st av. and 42d st. $30,600

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 four-story brick tenement-house and lot, 25x100.5, on n. s. of 45th st., 325 ft. w. of 2d av. $14,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, July 22.

Forest st., 100 ft. e. of s. and 50 ft. n. of land of W. Kelly, 50x100, King's Bridge	$700
Oak st., No. 32, n. s., 99.7 ft. w. of James st., 30.8x139.6	31,000
34th st., s. s., 207.6 ft. e. of 2d av., 21.3x98.9	13,000
42d st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x100.5	16,000
47th st., s. s., 60 ft. e. of 6th av., 19x70	30,000
50th st., No. 355 East, n. s., 84.11 ft. w. of 1st av., 20x100.5	20,500
120th st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of 4th av., runs southerly to centre line block between 119th and 120th sts., at point 125 ft. w. of 4th av., thence w. 100 ft., thence n. to 120th st., thence e. 85 ft.	16,750
124th st., n. s., 460 ft. e. of 6th av., widened, 25x100.11	14,000
LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.	
15th st., s. s., 219 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x103.3	$13,500
LEASES RECORDED.	
25th st., n. s., Nos. 137 and 139 West, 5 years, per year	$6,500
3d av., No. 417, stores and back rooms, 5 years, per year	1,200
6th av., No. 364, 10 years, per year	4,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT HARLEM—SMALL BROWN-stone houses on 123d st., near 5th av., Nos. 9 and 11. Inquire of J. M. FIELDER, No. 102 East 111th st.; terms to suit.

BROADWAY, SOUTH-WEST CORNER HOUSton st., plot 50 by 100—To lease for twenty-one years, with renewals. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY store, (first-rate stand for business,) together with large dwelling, carriage-house, tenant-house, barns, and six acres of land; best of water and abundance of fruit; location very healthy; one mile from Harlem Railroad; price, $6,000. Also, a farm of 100 acres, near Mount Everett, well watered, plenty of fruit; house, barn, out-buildings, and fences all in good order; healthiest location in the country; price, $5,000; terms to suit. For particulars apply at No. 99 Murray st., New-York.

OPPORTUNITY SELDOM OFFERED.—Very desirable homes, half hour in New-Jersey, near depot; two fine frame houses, improvements; lots 50x112, barn on one; best part of convenient and pleasant village of Fairview; school, churches, &c.; cost each to build, $4,000; must be sold, and can be had for about half actual cost. Owner, No. 238 West 44th st., or HALL & VREELAND, No. 7 Murray st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BEST LOTS IN FLUSHING

ON $10 MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

MONEY LOANED TO THOSE DESIRING TO BUILD.

Don't buy anywhere else when you can get in a first-class locality for half the money; only six miles from this City; 120 trains daily; fare 10½ cents over railroad and ferry. Excellent schools and churches of every denomination, gas-lamps, sewerage, water in pipes, flagged sidewalks, and good society. All the comforts and luxuries of city life for what you now pay for rent. It costs nothing to examine.

FREE EXCURSIONS FOUR TIMES DAILY.

Ladies shown every courtesy.

Maps and free tickets at

BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK'S,
REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS,
No 355 3d av., corner 26th st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

SHREWSBURY RIVER, N. J.—FOR SALE TO close up an estate, a country house and forty acres, near Brown's Dock; boating and fishing; two and a half hours from New-York. Apply to A. W. SPEIR, No. 49 William st.

$17,000—FIRST MORTGAGE JERSEY property for sale at ten per cent. discount; property improved; worth double. RUFUS K. McHARG, No. 135 Broadway. Commissioner for every State.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT PLACE OF TWELVE acres on North Shore Staten Island; high ground, picturesque, and healthy. J. MATHEWSON & SON, No. 4 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, Auctioneers, —NO. 3 PINE ST., WILL SELL AT AUCTION,

By order Executors of JOHN A. WILSON, Deceased, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 29,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES, ON ARRIVAL OF SPECIAL TRAIN FROM NEW-YORK,

800 VERY VALUABLE LOTS IN

ELIZABETH, N. J.

THIS SPLENDID PROPERTY is laid out with great care; avenues are paved, curbed, and guttered; all assessments paid; surrounding improvements the best. THE LOTS front on the NEWARK BOULEVARD every lot available for immediate use; eighty-five trains to New-York daily. Luncheon before the sale.

70 PER CENT. CAN REMAIN ON MORTGAGE FOR THREE YEARS.

Trains leave foot of Cortlandt st. at 11 o'clock, making stoppage at Newark.

For maps, railroad passes, apply to

LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 3 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT brown-stone house on West 23d st., elegantly and completely furnished, to let. For permits, apply to WILLIAM S. GAVEY, No. 34 Bleecker st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NEAR 5TH AV.; also, No. 489 Hudson st. Permits, 371 Broadway.

SAUCES.

TRADE-MARK

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

JOHN W. LEA et al. against SUNDRY COUNTERFEITERS.

"When it is apparent that there is an intention to deceive the public by the use of the name of a place and the word descriptive of an article, such deception will not be protected by the pretense that these words cannot be used in such manner as to constitute a 'trade mark.'

Where words and the allocation of words have, by long use, become known as designating the article of a particular manufacturer, he acquires a right to them as a trade-mark, which competing dealers can not fraudulently invade.

The essence of the wrong is the false representation and deceit, on proof of which an injunction will issue."

The Concluding Words of the Judges' Decision are:

"The order appealed from should be modified and the injunction extended so as to prohibit the use of the words 'Worcestershire Sauce' on the bills, labels, and wrappers of the defendant."

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

LEA & PERRINS

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the World.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

All parties infringing on the above will be prosecuted by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

FINANCIAL.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

ALL OWNERS OF RAILROAD BONDS should read HASSLER & CO.'S WEEKLY FINANCIAL REPORT. No. 186 ready THIS MORNING. Single copies 5 cents. No. 7 Wall st.

NORTH BRITISH

AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital	$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus	3,700,000
Life assets and annuities	13,300,000
Total	$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

BRADY'S BEND IRON COMPANY.—A MEETing of the First and Second Mortgage Bondholders of the Brady's Bend Iron Company, will be held at the office of O. D. Ashley & Co., No. 2 Exchange Court, on TUESDAY, July 28, at 12 o'clock M.

O. D. ASHLEY,
Chairman of Bondholders' Committee.

NEW-YORK, July 22, 1874.

DESPONDING RAILROAD BONDHOLDERS should read "CHICAGO AND ALTON" in HASSLER & CO.'S WEEKLY FINANCIAL REPORT, No. 186. Single copies 5 cents. No. 7 Wall st.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J., BONDS, SEVEN per Cent., ten years to run from July 1, 1874; also one year bonds, same date, Seven per Cent.; interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the Bonds are for sale.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

RETRIBUTIVE JUSTICE AND THE GRANGERS. Read HASSLER & CO.'S WEEKLY AND FINANCIAL REPORT, No. 186 ready THIS MORNING. Single copies 5 cents. No. 7 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN LANE, solicit orders for blank books, paper, stationery, printing, and lithographic work. Prices low.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN Southern Railway Co.

Second Mortgage

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE

CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN

AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.

Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.

We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers.

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

TO SPECULATORS IN STOCKS.

TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers No. 2 Wall st., New-York, are the right parties to deal with.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1874.

The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock now represented by outstanding certificates. This Dividend, together with the INTEREST ACCRUED SINCE FEB. 1, UPON PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce, of New-York, on and after SATURDAY, THE 1ST OF AUGUST NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Tuesday, 4th of August next.

By order of the Board. JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 14, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS this day been declared by this company, payable on and after Aug. 1 next.

Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall st.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on 21st inst., and reopened on MONDAY, Aug. 3.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

LENOX
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1874.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. is payable on demand. ARTHUR H. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1874.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, payable on demand.

SAMUEL J. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 82 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY HAVE declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two (2) Dollars per Share, payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, New-York, on and after Aug. 1 proximo. The transfer-books will close at the Union Trust Company of New-York, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 21st inst., and reopen on Monday, Aug. 3.

GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

NOTICE TO MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY STOCKHOLDERS.—A final dividend will be paid on Mississippi and Missouri railroad assented stock, on presentation and surrender of the Union Trust Company Certificates for same, at office of Riggs & Co., No. 56 Wall st.

JOHN ELLIOTT,
B. WILSON,
G. W. STANTON, JR., } Committee.

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1874.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM ST., (P. O. Box 5,448,)
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1874.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1 NEXT, FROM THE bonds of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, and from the bonds of the roads leased by the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, will be paid at the Metropolitan National Bank on presentation, on and after that date.

J. D. COX, President.

ARE YOU INSURED? Office of the RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 180 Chatham square, junction Mott and Worth sts.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1874.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has declared the regular Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable Aug. 1, 1874.

Transfer-books closed from July 24 to Aug. 1, 1874.

JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE SYRACUSE AND CHENANGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 20, 1874.

THE COUPONS OF THE SYRACUSE AND CHENANGO VALLEY RAILROAD Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date at the First National Bank, New-York.

HIRAM EATON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER Cent. has been declared, payable Aug. 1, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from July 20 to Aug. 1, 1874.

J. DU BOIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared by this company, payable on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of full-paid shares, registered at the close of the 13th day of July next, after which and until the 5th day of August, the transfer-books will be closed.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE BREWERS' AND MALTSTERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 139 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1874.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Aug. 1.

W. B. OGDEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1874.

THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT., on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on 1st of August next. The transfer-books are closed until that day.

GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN,
No. 201 MONTAGUE ST., AND No. 60 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 151 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of August.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.

Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Books in English, French, and German.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending 30th ult., as follows:

On sums of 500 Dollars and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and

On sums exceeding 500 Dollars, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 20th inst. The interest will be credited to depositors as principal.

WM. H. MACY, President.

JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.
New-York, July 9, 1874.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D st. and 8th av.—Interest dividend.—Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the six months ending July 1, 1874, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after Monday, July 20.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
JAMES E. SMITH, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY AND COAL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
WASHINGTON, July 9, 1874.

Sealed proposals for each class, separately indorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard)," will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M. of the sixth (6th) of August, at which hour the opening of the bids will be commenced for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy-yards named, the articles embraced in the following classes:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, CLASS No. 20.
HAY AND STRAW, 1874-'75.

Kittery, 100 tons (2,240 pounds) best quality fine English hay, loose, per ton.
Boston, 100 tons (2,240 pounds) best hay, loose, per ton.
Brooklyn, 90 tons (2,240 pounds) first quality loose timothy hay, per ton.
Philadelphia, 25 tons, (2,240 pounds) best clover and timothy hay, mixed, loose, per ton.
Washington, 36 tons (2,240 pounds) hay, best quality timothy, per ton.
Norfolk, 76 tons (2,240 pounds) best quality timothy hay, loose, per ton.
Pensacola, 20 tons (2,240 pounds) best timothy and clover hay, per ton.
Deliveries to be made monthly as required.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, CLASS No. 27.
ANTHRACITE COAL, 1874-'75.

Kittery, 600 tons (2,240 pounds) white-ash, steam-boat size, per ton.
Kittery, 150 tons (2,240 pounds) white-ash, stove size, per ton.
Boston, 900 tons (2,240 pounds) white-ash, steam-boat size, per ton.
Boston, 75 tons (2,240 pounds) red-ash, for stoves and furnaces, per ton.
Boston, 15 tons (2,240 pounds) red-ash, egg size, per ton.
Boston, 15 tons (2,240 pounds) red-ash, nut size, per ton.
Brooklyn, 700 tons (2,240 pounds) Locust mountain, screened for steam boilers, per ton.
Brooklyn, 50 tons (2,240 pounds) Locust mountain, egg size, per ton.
Brooklyn, 50 tons (2,240 pounds) Locust mountain, stove size, per ton.
Brooklyn, 25 tons (2,240 pounds) Locust mountain, nut size, per ton.
Philadelphia, 150 tons (2,240 pounds) best quality Lehigh coal, egg size, per ton.
League Island, 100 tons (2,240 pounds) best quality Lehigh coal, stove size, per ton.
Washington, 50 tons (2,240 pounds) white-ash, stove coal, per ton.
Norfolk, 120 tons (2,240 pounds) Anthracite, stove size, per ton.
Pensacola, 50 tons (2,240 pounds) Anthracite coal, per ton.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, CLASS No. 29.
BITUMINOUS COAL, 1874-'75.

Kittery, 100 tons (2,240 pounds) Cumberland coal for smith's use, per ton.
Kittery, 15 tons (2,240 pounds) English cannel coal, per ton.
Boston, 50 tons (2,240 pounds) Lump Cumberland coal for blacksmith's use, per ton.
Brooklyn, 25 tons (2,240 pounds) broad-top coal, run of the mines, best quality for smith's use, per ton.
Brooklyn, 25 tons, (2,240 pounds) best Insshall cannel coal for fire-engines, per ton.
Washington, 100 tons (2,240 pounds) Cumberland coal, average run of mines, per ton.
Norfolk, 50 tons (2,240 pounds) Cumberland coal, run of the mines, per ton.
Pensacola, 25 tons (2,240 pounds) Cumberland coal, per ton.

All the coal to be of the best quality of its kind; to be delivered into carts provided by the Government, and the quantity delivered to be paid for at the weights of the Navy-yard scales.

All the coal embraced in these classes to be delivered on or before the 1st of November next.

Bond and security in the full amount of the contract will be required to secure its faithful execution and fulfillment, and the Bureau reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids.

C. R. P. RODGERS,
Chief of Bureau.

PROPOSALS FOR PLATE GLASS

REQUIRED FOR THE
UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

ADVERTISEMENT.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE,
NEW-YORK CITY, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
July 15, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 30th day of July, 1874, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City, all the Plate and other Glass required for the building, as called for in the schedule.

Copies of the specifications and schedule may be had on application at this office.

Proposals must be made inclusive and exclusive of import duty.

Samples of the glass proposed to be furnished must accompany each proposal, and the whole must be delivered unbroken and in perfect order within two months from date of acceptance of proposal.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein the bidder resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the glass trade.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Plate Glass, &c., for the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City," and addressed to

CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK FOR THE LIBRARY OF THE NEW STATE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 14th day of August, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the Wrought and Cast-iron Work required for the Library of the New State Department.

Copies of the drawings and specifications may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the department free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made for the whole work complete, as shown on drawings, and described in specification.

The whole of the work must be completed within four months from date of acceptance of the proposal. Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent., until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein the bidder resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast-iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

All bids must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Wrought and Cast-iron Work of Library, New State Department, Washington, D. C.," and addressed to

A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 38 CHURCH ST., MOBILE, Ala., July 2, 1874.

PROPOSALS

For dredging 10,000 cubic yards, more or less, through the bar at the mouth of the harbor of Cedar Keys, Fla., will be received at this office, until noon, Aug. 22, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter.

Printed blank forms of proposals and guaranty specifications, instructions to bidders, and any desired information, can be had on application to this office.

A. N. DAMRELL,
Captain of Engineers, United States Army.

REGISTRY BOOKS AND ELECTION PAMPHLETS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Police Department until 10 o'clock A. M., July 30, 1874, for Registry Books and Election Pamphlets.

For particulars, see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

FOR TWO ENGINE BOILERS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 10 o'clock A. M., July 27, 1874, for furnishing two steam boilers for Engines Nos. 27 and 29.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEWERS, PAVING, &c.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works, until 12 o'clock noon, July 29, 1874, for constructing sewers, and also, for regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones, and flagging in various streets and avenues.

For particulars, see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD-STORY UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES ST.,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 21, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING IN THE CAPE Fear River, N. C., will be received until noon of Aug. 10, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter.

Blank forms, specifications, &c., can be had on application at this office.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, July 13, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 14th day of August, 1874, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require for public and official use during a period of four (4) years, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1874, viz.:

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2¾ by 5¼ inches—two qualities.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5½ inches—three qualities.
No. 3. Full letter size, 3⅜ by 5½ inches—three qualities.
No. 4. Full letter size, (for circulars,) ungummed on flap, 3⅜ by 5½ inches—one quality.
No. 5. Extra letter size, 3½ by 6⅜ inches—three qualities.
No. 6. Extra letter size, 3½ by 6⅜ inches, (for circulars,) ungummed on flap—one quality.
No. 7. Official size, 3 15-16 by 8⅞ inches—two qualities.
No. 8. Extra official size, 4⅜ by 10¼ inches—one quality.

STAMPED NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

6⅜ by 9½ inches, (round cut,) one quality.

OFFICIAL STAMPED ENVELOPES.

Also, the following official stamped envelopes for use of the Post Office Department, viz.:

No. 1.—Size, 3¼ by 5½ inches.
No. 2.—Size, 3½ by 6⅜ inches.
No. 3.—Size, 4 by 9 inches.
No. 4.—Size, 4½ by 10 inches.

EMBOSSING, WATER-MARKS, PRINTING, PAPER, STYLE OF MANUFACTURE.

All the above Envelopes and Wrappers must be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, must have such water-marks or other devices to prevent imitation, and must bear such printing as the Postmaster General may direct. The envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, equal in every respect to the samples furnished to bidders by the Department. The paper must be of approved quality, specially manufactured for the purpose.

DIES.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The Department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Before entering into a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare and submit new dies for the approval of the Department. The use of the present dies may or may not be continued.

The dies, as soon as made, shall become the property of the United States, and shall be safely and securely kept by the contractor, and should the use of any of them be temporarily or permanently discontinued they shall be promptly turned over to the Post Office Department, or its agent, as the Postmaster General may direct.

GUM.

The envelopes must be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on by hand, not less than half an inch the entire length; the wrappers to be also hand-gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in apartments separate and distinct from those in which any other work is done, and in such a manner as to insure security against loss by fire or theft.

The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The contractor, his employes, and agents shall conform to such regulations as the Department may from time to time adopt for the security of the Government.

PACKING.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on all the edges and corners with cotton or linen cloth glued on, each box to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the note and letter sizes, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes, to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manila paper, and sealed so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes or wrappers are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers, to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

DELIVERY.

These envelopes and wrappers must be ready for delivery on the 1st day of October, 1874, and thereafter must be promptly furnished and delivered, complete in all respects, in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of Postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster General, and the cost of delivering, as well as all expense of storing, packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing to be paid by the contractor.

OFFICE ROOMS AND FURNITURE.

An agent of the department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage, and issue of the stamped envelopes and wrappers, and he shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments, safes, and vaults where the same are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same; and the contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk room for the transaction of the business of his agency, without cost to the Government.

The contractor may also be required to furnish, without charge, suitable and properly-furnished rooms for use of the Post Office in registering packages of envelopes and wrappers to be forwarded through the mails.

STOCK ON HAND.

The contractor shall at all times keep on hand a stock of the several kinds and denominations of envelopes and wrappers, subject to the control of the agent of the department, in all stages of manufacture, sufficient to meet all orders of the department, and to provide against any and all contingencies that may be likely to occur during the existence of the contract, so that each and every order of the department may be promptly filled.

PAYMENTS.

Payments for stamped envelopes and wrappers actually issued and delivered will be made quarterly, after proper examination and adjustment of accounts.

AWARD.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder for all the envelopes and wrappers, the prices to be calculated on the basis of the number used of the several grades during the last fiscal year, which was as follows:

No. 1, note size, first quality	2,385,000
No. 1, note size, second quality	139,500
No. 2, ordinary letter size, first quality	16,119,100
No. 2, ordinary letter size, second quality	3,596,750
No. 2, ordinary letter size, third quality	949,000
No. 3, full letter size, first quality	52,986,000
No. 3, full letter size, second quality	4,716,500
No. 3, full letter size, third quality	1,566,500
No. 4, full letter size, ungummed	7,033,750
No. 5, extra letter size, first quality	23,079,250
No. 5, extra letter size, second quality	1,106,250
No. 5, extra letter size, third quality	311,500
No. 6, extra letter size, ungummed	2,832,750
No. 7, official size, first quality	220,700
No. 7, official size, second quality	716,950
No. 8, extra official size, first quality	34,250
No. 9, newspaper wrappers	21,421,750
Total	138,815,500

OFFICIAL STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No 1, letter size	3,897,750
No. 2, extra letter size	1,523,250
No. 3, official size	645,750
No. 4, extra official size	81,800
Total	6,148,550

AGREEMENT BONDS.

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement in writing with the Postmaster General to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster General, bonds with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, ($200,000,) as a forfeiture for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, volume 5, page 526,) approved August 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contractor shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States, in any court having jurisdiction thereof.

If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein, as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The agreement will also provide that if at any time during the continuance of the contract the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible for the entire penalty of the bond, the Postmaster General shall have the right to require a new bond, with additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish to the acceptance of the Postmaster General within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

CONTRACT NOT ASSIGNABLE.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the department stamped envelopes and wrappers inferior to those now in use.

EXTENSION.

Should the interest of the Government require, this contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster General, and the contract prices, and all conditions herein set forth shall govern in such extended contract.

SAMPLES.

Specimens of the envelopes and wrappers for which proposals are invited, showing the different qualities and colors of paper required, the cuts, and style of gumming, with blank forms of bids, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

This advertisement, and a specimen of the sample envelopes and wrappers furnished by the Department, must be attached to and made part of each bid.

GUARANTEE—PROPOSALS.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee, signed by at least two responsible parties.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand envelopes or wrappers, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement; and all proposals must be made upon the blank forms furnished by the Department, securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Newspaper Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C. J. W. MARSHALL, Postmaster General.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD STORY UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES ST.,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 17, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING IN APPOMATTOX RIVER, Virginia, will be received until noon of July 31, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter.

Blank forms, specifications, and any desired information can be had on application at this office.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GOOD MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS, AT moderate wages, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, and others, who want German, Welsh, English, Scotch, Swedish, American, and good colored help for City and country, at the PROTESTANT HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store. Also good situations ready immediately.

AT MRS. LOWE'S GERMAN AGENCY, NOS. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st., a large number of well-recommended German servants for all capacities.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and laundress; is competent to fill either situation, being a good waitress; understands fluting, &c.; two years' City reference; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co's., No. 645 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, respectable young girl, who understands her business thoroughly; is very clean and orderly, and an excellent waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK—HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO GERMAN sisters; one is a thorough good cook, washer, and ironer; other is chamber-maid and waitress or general house-work; for City or country; have good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A VERY competent young woman, who is a good cook, makes best bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; is also an excellent washer and ironer, and a willing, well-tempered girl; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A SMART CAPABLE GIRL AS cook, or to do general house-work; will be found respectful, willing, and economical; good cook and excellent washer and ironer; City or country; best references. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT and respectable young woman as cook and laundress; is a good cook, an excellent bread and biscuit baker, and a thorough laundress; unexceptionable City reference; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH COOK; HAS very best of references from private families in this City; is thorough in every branch of her business; makes bread and all sorts of cakes; willing and obliging. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A competent young woman, as good plain cook, washer, and ironer, or as laundress, in a small family; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG SWEDISH woman as first-class cook; understands French, English, and American cooking in all its branches; has excellent City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXCELlent, good German servant girl, for City or country; has good references, and can do general house-work well. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE WOMAN, WHO IS A good plain cook; can make good bread, biscuits, &c.; will do the coarse washing; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS COOK; OR would go as housekeeper, or take care of growing children and do plain sewing; no objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 803 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS BEEN taught to do well everything about a house and house-work; has no parents; wages no object; City or country; is neat, tidy, active, and willing; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COUPLE OF YOUNG girls, to be useful at general house work. They are active, tidy, capable of doing work nicely; City or country, (at low wages.) Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st. References.

HOUSE-WORK, OR COOK, WASHER, and Ironer.—By a German Protestant young woman; is willing and obliging and thoroughly capable; has excellent City references; City or country. Call at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK, OR COOK, WASHER, and Ironer.—By a German Protestant young woman; is willing and obliging and thoroughly capable; has excellent City references; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY NICE GERMAN girl; strong, industrious; can cook well and is a good washer and ironer; has good references. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN EXCELLENT YOUNG girl as up-stairs girl, or useful girl in every way in any good family. Can be seen at her present employer's, for two days. Call at No. 1,233 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman of thirty; understands French fluting and all kinds of ladies' and gentlemen's fine work; or chamber-maid and laundress, or fine washing; country or City; best testimonials. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman, to go out by the day washing and ironing, and house-cleaning, or would take family washing at home. Call at No. 320 East 29th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City references; would like to go in the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, a place as monthly nurse, or would nurse an invalid lady, or would take a house-keeper's place in a small family; has had long experience in all. Apply at No. 450 West 19th st., Room No. 3, first floor.

NURSE, &c.—A LADY WISHES TO RECOMMEND a young English girl, aged fourteen, to assist in the care of growing children, or in any light capacity; a home where she would be kindly treated more consideration than wages. Address Box No. 129, Orange, N. J.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to take care of children and to do light chamber-work; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference. Call at No. 704 3d av., first-floor front, between 44th and 45th sts.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; has excellent City references: City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

NURSE OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN girl, for City or country; of good parents, and a desirable, useful girl for any family's work. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A perfect operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can work on others; can cut, fit, and clean dresses to look like new; will go to the country. Address G., No. 222 Madison st.

WAITRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITress, or Nurse.—By an English Protestant young woman; competent waitress, thorough chamber-maid, and experienced nurse for young or growing children; very neat, tidy, kind, and obliging disposition; sober, honest; best testimonials; country or City. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

WASHING.—A WOMAN WANTS TO GO OUT washing and ironing by the day, or will take washing to her own house. Call for two days at No. 219 East 21st st., Room No. 5.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)

Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

COACHMAN, GROOM, GARDENER, &c.—By a respectable Swedish Protestant man, aged 32 years; is a thorough good and careful driver; understands all branches of vegetable gardening; is willing and obliging; will also make himself useful about a gentleman's place; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant young man; is a first-class coachman; is willing and obliging; temperate habits; understands the business and all its branches; five years' first-class City reference from last employer. Call or address for two days Coachman, No. 117 West 37th st.

COOK.—BY A COLORED MAN AS FIRST CLASS cook; thoroughly understands his business; no objections to go to the country; good reference. Call or address T. J., No. 577 Baltic st., Brooklyn.

FARMER, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN THIRty-five years of age, as farmer; thoroughly understands the care of horses, and all kinds of stock; obliging and willing to make himself generally useful; best of references. Address W. W., Box No. 234 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, ENGLISH; understands greenhouse, fruits, flowers, vegetables, care of horses, &c.; strictly temperate; good reference. Address R. Cronshey, No. 1,799 Fulton av., Brooklyn.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.—A YOUNG man having seven years' experience in laces and embroideries, desires a permanent situation in a wholesale house with chance of promotion; moderate salary expected; best of references as to capability, &c., from present employers. Address EDWARDS, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

WAITER—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A man and wife, the man as waiter and the wife as chamber-maid and waitress. Address R. A., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York, New-York County.—BENJAMIN WALLACE, plaintiff, against MARIA POWERS and SARAH MANGAM, defendants.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the clerk of this court, at the County Court-house, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 11 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 6, 1873. Complaint filed Nov. 22, 1873.

GEORGE W. McADAM, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 11 Chambers street, New-York City.

je19-law6wF*

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, July 25, at 2 P. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.
BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 8 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Cuba, Wednesday, July 22	*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 19
Abyssinia, Wed'day, July 29	Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 22
*Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 5	*Bothnia, Wed'day, Aug. 26
China, Saturday, Aug. 8	Batavia, Saturday, Aug. 29
Calabria, Wed'y, Aug. 12	Abyssinia, Wed., Sept. 2

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

GLAMORGAN..........July 18
PEMBROKE..........Aug. 5

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........	$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin..........	$55 currency.
Steerage..........	$30 currency.

Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Macedonia, Sat....July 25	Bolivia, Saturday...Aug. 8
India, Wednesday..July 29	Italia, Wed'day....Aug. 12
Victoria, Saturday..Aug. 1	Elysia, Saturday....Aug. 15
Australia, Wed'day.Aug. 5	Caledonia, Wed'day.Aug. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $25. STEERAGE, $15.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.......Wednesday, July 29
STATE OF NEVADA.......Wednesday, Aug. 5
STATE OF VIRGINIA.......Wednesday, Aug. 12

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt.....July 25, 1 P. M. | Italy.......Aug. 8, 1 P. M.
The Queen..Aug. 1, 8 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FRANCE, THOMPSON.........Friday, July 24, at 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE..........Saturday...July 25
LAFAYETTE, HELIARD..........Saturday...Aug. 8
PEREIRE, SURMONT..........Saturday...Aug. 22

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)

First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75.......Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 55 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, July 25, at 2 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, July 28.
LESSING, Capt. TOOSBUY, Aug. 11.

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. JONES..........July 28, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........Aug. 4, 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE..........Aug. 18, 9 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH..........Aug. 25, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. BEDDOE..........Sept. 1, 9:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, July 25, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship KRONPRINZ, F. W., Capt. O. HEIMBRUCH, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 22, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship ODER, Capt. KR. OTERENDORP, on SATURDAY, July 25.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin..........	$100 and $120
Second cabin..........	60
Steerage..........	30

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, July 28.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, Aug. 4.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Aug. 11.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO.—EMIGRATION AND foreign exchange office, No. 86 South st., New-York. Bills of exchange and drafts for any amount, from £1 upward, issued at the lowest rates.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

CITY OF PANAMA, Capt. C. C. LIMA, July 25, at 12 noon. Freight and way passengers only.

ACAPULCO, Commodore A. G. GRAY, Aug. 1, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

ALASKA..........July 25
COLORADO..........Aug. 8

and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York as follows:

From Hong Kong..June 24	From Yokohama...July 3
From Hong Kong..July 8	From Yokohama...July 17
From Hong Kong..July 22	From Yokohama...July 31

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, 5,000 tons burden, for San Francisco, as above, on or about Aug. 10, 1874.

Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Sept. 10.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent,
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, July 25, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, July 29, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 1, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
C. D. OWENS, No. 409 Broadway.
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, July 25.

COLUMBIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, July 29.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CLARIBEL..........
ATLAS..........Aug. 7

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ANDES..........July 31
ETNA..........Aug. 18

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on THURSDAY, July 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..........July 30
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana via Nassau)..........Aug. 6
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico)..........Aug. 8
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)..........Aug. 13

For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after July 17, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, E. D., as follows: 8:30 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue and intermediate stations, connecting at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway Beach, and at Babylon with boat for Fire Island, and at Patchogue with stage for Bellport and Fire Place. 10:30 A. M.—Islip Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 1:30 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 4 P. M.—Patchogue Express, stopping at Jamaica, Rockville Centre, South Oyster Bay, and Amityville, and all stations east except Breslau and Babylon. 4:15 P. M.—Babylon and Fire Island Express direct. 5 P. M.—Patchogue Accommodation, stopping at all stations, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 6 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. 7 P. M.—Merrick Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. Boats leave Roosevelt st., New-York, twenty minutes before leaving time at South 8th st. Boats leave Grand st., New-York, fifteen minutes before leaving time. SUNDAY TRAINS leaving Bushwick Avenue Depot: 9 A. M.—Sunday Milk, for Patchogue, stopping at all stations (Hempstead and Rockaway.) 10:30 A. M.—Sunday Rockaway Accommodation. 1:30 P. M.—Sunday Rockaway and Hempstead Accommodation. 3 P. M.—Sunday Babylon Accommodation.

R. WHITE,
Master of Transportation.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.

THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 8:30 P. M. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:35 P. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P.M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R., No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

ERIE RAILWAY,

No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,

No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 28, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.

9:00 A. M., special Saratoga Express; through time 5 hours and 40 minutes.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:20 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SIDE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:20, 9:35 A. M., and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. The 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

L. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND AFTERNOON EXCURSION

TO NEW-HAVEN,
AND RETURN BY MOONLIGHT,
TO-MORROW,
SATURDAY, JULY 25,
by the
Large, swift and magnificent steamer
WILLIAM COOK,
with
GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT MILITARY AND QUADRILLE BAND.
LEAVING

Pier No. 33, foot of Jay st., North River, at..1:00 P. M.
Fulton Ferry, East River..........1:15 P. M.
Foot of 23d st., East River..........1:30 P. M.

REMAINING IN NEW-HAVEN TWO HOURS, returning to New-York at a seasonable hour.

Tickets for the round trip

ONLY ONE DOLLAR.

For sale at No. 944 Broadway, Earle's Hotel, No. 114 Broadway, and at landings.

TO SUMMER EXCURSIONISTS.

INTERNATIONAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE OF STEAMERS TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c., &c.

The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Oct. 1, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, for Eastport, Me., and St. John, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me.; St. Andrews, Fredericktown, and Shediac, N. B.; Truro, Picton, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I., and Hawkesbury, C. B. The steamers are first-class in every respect, the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular, with map of the route, and any information, apply to

W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TO BRICKSBURG,

TUESDAY, JULY 28,

on Long Branch steamers to Sandy Hook; railroad along the sea shore and Shrewsbury River to Long Branch, Shark River, Marlpits, and Bricksburg.

SPLENDID VIEWS

in great variety, and sea air.

Boats will leave Rector street, Pier No. 8 North River, at 9:40 A. M., and return by 7 P. M. same day.

Tickets good for two days if countersigned by R. Campbell.

Tickets sold on board at $1 50 the round trip.

EXCURSION DAILY, TO BATH PARK, Bath, L. I., the finest place of the kind in this country for quiet, respectable people. Steamer THOMAS KILBY will leave the Battery, foot of Whitehall st., as follows: 6:15 and 10 o'clock A. M.; 1:30 and 5 P. M.; leave Bath, 7:30 and 11:30 o'clock A. M.; 3 and 7 P. M. Fare, 25c. each way. Splendid bathing and first-class restaurant.

ARCHIBALD YOUNG, Proprietor.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY Side Steamers from Spring st.—Sundays at 9, 10, and 11 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 5:30, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d st. and 34th st. ten and fifteen minutes later. Daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5:15, and 7:15 P. M. 30c. round trip.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAM-boat WILLIAM COOK, (accommodations for 2,500 passengers,) can be chartered. A. B. VALENTINE, No. 41 Jay st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1874.

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD WILL MEET at New-York City, and a similar board at San Francisco, on the 4th of August next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applications for permission to appear before these boards should be addressed to the Secretary of War, through the Surgeon General United States Army.

The application must be in the handwriting of the candidate, and must state the full name, residence, age, and date and place of birth. Candidates must be between twenty-one and twenty-eight years of age, and graduates of a medical college having a thorough and complete course of medical education—evidence of which must be submitted to the board.

Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished.

If the applicant has been in the medical service of the army, the fact should be stated, and in such cases the limit of age may be extended, subject to the decision of the Secretary of War in each special case.

No allowance is made for travel or other expenses of persons undergoing examination, as it is an indispensible prerequisite to appointment.

J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon General United States Army.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

INSTRUCTION.

D'AERTS INSTITUTE.

MISS M. A. E. PHILIPS, PRINCIPAL.

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 23 at No. 26 East 50th st., between Madison and 5th avs. Number of boarding pupils limited to fourteen. Prof. OTTO KUPHAL will be Resident Professor of the German Language and Literature.

KINDERGARTEN.

Mrs. KRAUS-BOELTE and Prof. KRAUS, formerly of No. 7 Gramercy park, will open their KINDERGARTEN INTERMEDIATE CLASS, mothers' class, and training class for Kindergartners, Oct. 1, at No. 26 East 50th st., where applications may be made personally or by letter.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON.
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The course of instruction embraces classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science, music, drawing, and elocution, military drill, gymnasium, &c.

Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

MME. C. MEARS,

Assisted by Mlle. L. SEE,
No. 222 Madison av.,
New-York.
English, French, and German
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES
Will reopen Sept. 22, 1874.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.

For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

MADAME O. da SILVA

AND

MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

MISS HINSDALE,

assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn,

will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's,) No. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

CLASSICAL ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN FAMILY DAY SCHOOL

for young ladies and children, Nos. 71, 73, and 75 East 61st st., Central Park, New-York, will commence its eighteenth year Sept. 24, 1874. For full information send for catalogue. Address Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., No. 75 East 61st st., New-York.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEWBURG, N. Y.

For circulars, address

HENRY W. SIGLAR, M. A., (Yale,) } Principals.
JOHN MACNIE, M. A., (Yale,) }

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

The School and College Directory contains valuable information concerning schools. Compiled expressly as a guide for the use of Parents. Sent free.

T. C. PINCKNEY, Bennett Building, New-York.

MERIVIEW FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND German Home Academy for Young Ladies (number limited) and Conservatory of Music, Babylon, Long Island. Terms moderate. Location healthy and delightful. Principal, Miss ADELAIDE GANNON, assisted in the Musical Department by Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated pianist from London.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH PROTestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies' No. 36 East 35th st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue DuRoule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New-York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M., Oct. 1, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report Sept. 29, when teachers will class them.

CENTRAL PARK INSTITUTE.—SUMMER School near Central Park for Southern children or young ladies desiring to enter advanced classes in Autumn. Private lessons in Art, Literature, Elocution. One family received. Rooms cool, quiet, elegant. E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTItute, New-Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

REMOVAL.—THE CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR boys and young gentlemen, now at Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th st., will remove next September to its new building, West 59th st., on Central Park, near 6th av. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pottstown, Penn.—The twenty-fifth annual session will open on Sept. 10; situated on Reading Railroad, forty miles from Philadelphia. For circulars, address GEO. G. BUTLER, A. M., Principal.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO County, N. Y., (Established 1849.)—For both sexes; reopens Aug. 31; thorough discipline and instruction; pupils in the family of the principal. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—The next school year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For Catalogue, with terms, references, &c., address

H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL HIGH School, Lawrenceville, N. J.—One of the best established and most successful boarding schools in the country; boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Send for a catalogue.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.

IRVING INSTITUTE, for boys and young gentlemen. Session opens Sept. 14. For circulars address

ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Fall session opens Aug. 12; safe and pleasant home; superior advantages in solid branches, music, and art. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

BETHLEHEM HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Rev. A. RONDTHALER, Principal.

Until Aug. 14 apply to G. W. PERKINS, A. M., No. 37 Broad st., Bethlehem, Penn.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE. MORRIStown, N. J.—A first-class school for thirty boarding pupils. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE N. Y., resumes work Sept. 10.

Et nunc amoto quæramus seria ludo.

$360 PER YEAR, NO EXTRAS.—SUPERIOR advantages, Amenia (N. Y.) Seminary.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $273. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

TEACHERS.

"NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE," 737 Broadway.—Teachers introduced to vacancies in Schools and Academies throughout the country. Catalogues furnished. Pupils invited.

RICE & ANDREWS, Directors.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, *of First-class Makers,* including Waters, *will be sold at* Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent, in* City or Country, during this month, *by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted *for the sale of* Waters' Celebrated Pianos and Organs. A SPECIALTY: Pianos *and* Organs to let until *the* rent money pays *the* price *of the* Instrument. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A large discount *to* Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

THE OLD PIANO HOUSE OF LIGHTE & ERNST offer special inducements now for cash, and on easy monthly payments, at their warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st.; also, pianos to let.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—THE JUNIOR PARTNER IN A LIGHT wholesale manufacturing business in this City, established twelve years, desires to sell his one-half interest; the business is profitable, sales all for cash and thirty days time; no debts. Amount required $5,000, part of which can run for a short time on good security if desired. Principals only address BUSINESS, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A WELL ESTABLISHed house; must be a thorough man of business with good connections and a fair amount of capital; communicate in the fullest manner; all letters will be regarded as strictly confidential. Address X., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

DRUGGISTS' OPPORTUNITY.

Elegant set of drug-store fixtures for sale cheap; terms easy; worth $3,000; easily moved. Inquire of H. E. FARNSWORTH, counselor at law, No. 133 Nassau st.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS

for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH WATER AND wine cooler, is the best food and ice keeper. Send for book. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d st.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS.—IMPORTED ENGLISH RIDING SADdles and Bridles just arrived, Linen Sheets, Summer Horse Clothing, Lap Dusters, Brushes, Combs, Whips, Sponges, Chamois, &c. Our Harness are handmade. A good article at the lowest possible price.

E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st.,
corner College place.

A.—WE CLOSE UP THE REPOSITORY AND remove our business to our factory, No. 1,505 Broadway, on the last day of this month. We have thirty carriages of different styles that must be sold. Now is the time to buy cheap.

JAMES S. KEAL & CO.,
Broadway, near 44th st.

FOR SALE—A SORREL MARE, SEVEN YEARS old, about sixteen hands high, Patchen stock, well broke to single and double harness, perfectly kind and gentle; a superior family horse. Apply at private stable, 17th st., between 3d av. and Irving place.

HARNESS.—FIRST-CLASS HARNESS FOR SALE at a bargain; consists of two fine new light double harness, and splendid new carriage harness, English mountings, made by first City maker. No. 149 West 33d st., second floor.

FOR SALE CHEAP—GENTLEMAN'S TURNOUT; horse seven years old, fifteen and a half hands, warranted sound and kind; top buggy and harness nearly new, made to order. No. 33 East 12th st., private stable.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

STURTEVANT HOUSE,

BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.

Newly furnished, and provided with elevators and all modern improvements. Six brown-stone houses on 29th st. have lately been added to the hotel.

NEAR PLACES OF AMUSEMENT AND DEPOTS.
TERMS, $4 PER DAY.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

5TH AV., NO. 341.

MRS. SEAVER.

The above-mentioned house is in process of thorough renovation and refurnishing, and will soon be in readiness for the reception of families and gentlemen, without board.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH AND WITH-OUT board, all locations and prices; particulars without charge. New-York Boarders' Directory, GENUNG & CO., No. 1,193 Broadway. Open evenings.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—A PHYSICIAN'S OFfice, elegant location, well furnished; closet room. Every convenience; English basement house; with or without first-class board.

PALMER'S, ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.—Newly and handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly, by day or week, at Summer prices. No. 13 East 28th st.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST.—LARGE, AIRY, AND handsomely-furnished rooms, with board, for families or single gentlemen; table boarders accommodated.

NO. 54 WEST 9TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, for gentlemen, with a private family, living in their own house.

LARGE, AIRY ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board; ample closet room; bath, &c., adjoining; references. No. 38 East 20th st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN,

OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.,
is open for guests.
BOARD, $3 PER DAY.
A liberal arrangement made with
PERMANENT FAMILIES and TRAVELING AGENTS.
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

D. P. PETERS IS NO LONGER MANAGER, OR IN any manner connected with or employed at the Hotel Fenimore, and all persons are notified that he has no authority to contract any debts or do any act for said hotel.

JAMES BUNYAN,
Proprietor Hotel Fenimore.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open on the 13th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address

JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—No water cure, "Paradise of America." Jenny Lind. Cool mountain air, perfect drainage, beautiful shade, billiards, bowling, driving, music, a lively season, and all attractions for families and transient guests at low rates. Carriages to Mill River and elsewhere. Secure rooms by letter or telegraph in advance. Send stamp for "Tourists' Guide."

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

is now open.

EDWARD COZZENS, Proprietor.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL REsort for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing, water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

BELMONT HALL,

New-Brighton, Staten Island.

Fronts the bay near landing; thirty minutes from Whitehall st.; first-class appointments; moderate rates.

GRAND HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Board, $21 per week; $3 50 per day.

JOHN B. COZZENS, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS,
TEN MILES FROM LANDING.

Farm house, rooms large and airy; grounds shady; plenty fruit, vegetables, milk, &c. Terms, $6 and $7 per week. Best City reference given.

Address J. B. EDGERLY,
Cairo, Greene County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LIMITED NUMBER OF persons desiring board in the country can be accommodated by applying to the undersigned at Prattsville, N. Y. The place is easy of access by rail, only four miles from the Moverville Depot, on the N. Y., K. and S. Railroad, and is one of the most beautiful villages among the Catskills. The house is pleasantly situated nearly in the centre of the village, and no pains will be spared to make it a desirable boarding place. Best of City references given if desired. For terms, &c., address

M. G. MARSH,
Prattsville, Greene County, N. Y.

AMONG THE CATSKILLS.—GOOD AND abundant country fare with comfortable rooms; in charming locality on a farm among mountain peaks; beautiful drives to Kauterskill Falls, Clove, &c.; conveyances; daily mails; terms, $6 per week for adults. Refers to James Campbell, No. 63 William st., or Albert Bell, with American Bible Society, Astor place, New-York. Address Mrs. MARTHA BLOODGOOD, Union Society Post Office, Greene County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO AND A HALF MILES west of Poughkeepsie; large lawn, plenty of shade, croquet, fruit, vegetables, milk, and good board at moderate prices; refers to H. B. Caverly, No. 293 Washington st., New-York. Address JOSHUA BROOKS, Highlands, Ulster County, N. Y.

LONG BRANCH.—DESIRABLE ACCOMMODAtions at a private cottage, about five minutes' walk from the ocean; house surrounded by handsome shade-trees and lawn. Apply to Mr. E. W. CLARKE, Real Estate Agent, Long Branch, or address C. C. B., Long Branch.

BOARD ON THE BERKSHIRE HILLS—One and a half mile from the celebrated Bash-Bish Falls. Address G. S. NOONEY, Copake Iron Works, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—FERNHILL, HALEDON, N. J.; one and a quarter hour from City, delightfully located; large house, excellent table; reference, by permission, to F. G. Smedley, Esq., No. 237 Broadway, New-York.

TWO VACANT ROOMS, WITH FIRST-CLASS board, at the Ridgedale House, Madison, N. J.

BOARD WANTED.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN ONE to one and a quarter hour of City Hall; board for gentleman, wife, and child, with a private family, or few boarders; good mountain scenery, high ground, fruit, milk, plenty of shade. Address, stating distance from depot, terms, &c., to W., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OHIO RIVER BRIDGE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railway have submitted to the Secretary of War, for his examination, a design and drawing and a map of the proposed location of a bridge across the Ohio River, below the mouth of the Big Sandy, and near the foot of Horne st., in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, proposed to be constructed by said Trustees for the use of the Cincinnati Southern Railway.

MILES GREENWOOD, }
PHILIP HEIDELBACH, }
R. M. BISHOP, } Trustees.
WILLIAM HOOPER, }
E. A. FERGUSON, }

CINCINNATI, July 14, 1874.

CHLORODYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO. and J. C. WELLS.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.

CLOSING DAYS
OF THE BRILLIANT AND FASHIONABLE SUMMER RESORT IN THE CITY.
Open in Boston, Aug. 3.
AN IMMENSE PROGRAMME OF ALL THE STARTLING ACTS
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
THE $50,000 PAGEANT
AND THE GRAND CONGRESS OF NATIONS!
ALL THE
FAMOUS ENGLISH RUNNING HORSES
AND ALL THE
GREAT ROMAN CHARIOT RACES.
AND
DARING FLAT AND JOCKEY RACES,
AT EACH EXHIBITION.
DONNYBROOK FAIR. DONNYBROOK FAIR.

BALLOON ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

THIS (FRIDAY) AFTERNOON, JULY 24,

Prof. W. H. DONALDSON, having completed his mammoth balloon "P. T. BARNUM," will make a prolonged experimental trip this (Friday) afternoon, immediately after the close of the regular performance on the GRAND RACE COURSE. The BALLOON is one of the largest ever constructed, and the bold aeronaut will be accompanied by six representatives of the New-York City Press. Wind and weather proving favorable, Prof. DONALDSON will make the most extended aerial voyage ever attempted from this City. Doors open afternoon at 1:30; evening at 7 o'clock.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE,

NO. 201 BOWERY.
TO-DAY at 2:30 P. M. TO-NIGHT at 8 o'clock.
THE CAN-CAN,
AND Mme. RENTZ'S FEMALE MINSTRELS.
MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON at 2:30.
LADIES FREE TO-NIGHT.

FIVE GENTLEMEN

UP IN A BALLOON.
—BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME,
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, AT 4 O'CLOCK.

COLOSSEUM. SUMMER SEASON, 50 CENTS.
OLD LONDON BY DAY.
Open Daily from 10 till dusk.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY
(SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; 3d av. and 125th st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent,
O. C. S. B. Company.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND NEWPORT.

Steamer STONINGTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer NARRAGANSETT every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—From Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M. DAY LINE TO BOSTON.

Magnificent Steamer RHODE ISLAND daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 30 North River, 12 noon; from Pier 23d street, East River, 1 P. M.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Parlor cars are run by this line from Stonington to White Mountains without change.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OP-POSITION LINE—Fare, 50c. deck, with berth, $1; with state room, $1 50.—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring St. Pier, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 6 P. M., landing at 23d st.; returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Sunday day excursion at 8 A. M., 23d st., 8:15 A. M., returning from Albany same evening at 8 P. M. Fare for Newburg and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; Albany, $1; round trip, $1 50.

SEA BIRD,

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 21st...8:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 21st....1:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 22d..9:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 22d.1:30 P. M.
Thursday, 23d..10:00 A. M.	Thursday, 23d....2:30 P. M.
Friday, 24th....11:00 A. M.	Friday, 24th......3:30 P. M.
Saturday, 25th.12:30 P. M.	Saturday, 25th...4:30 P. M.
Sunday 26th....7:00 A. M.	Sunday, 26th......3:30 P. M.

HELEN,

Between New-York (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows;

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 23d....3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 23d....9:00 A. M.
Friday, 24th.....3:00 P. M.	Friday, 24th.....9:30 A. M.
Saturday, 25th...3:30 P. M.	Saturday, 25th...6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 28th....8:00 A. M.	Monday, 27th.....3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 29th.8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 28th.....3:00 P. M.
	Wednesday, 29th.3:00 P. M.

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:30 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.

N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave evey half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 8 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRING-FIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6, 7, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:35, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:20 P. M. See time cards for landings.

SUNDAY BOATS every half hour after 9 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzen's, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily at 3:30. Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

AUCTION SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE—BY DIRECTION OF G. T. ROSE, Receiver of the Madder Color Company, of New-York, will be sold at auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on the 28th day of July, 1874, at 12 o'clock, by ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, auctioneers, the following-described property, to wit:

Patent No. 120,393, granted to Madder Color Company of New-York for seventeen years, from Oct. 31, 1871. Assignment recorded Liber Q, page 268, of Transfer of Patents, Sept. 29, 1871. Patent for improvement in dyeing and printing madder colors.

Patent No. 120,392, granted to Madder Color Company of New-York for seventeen years, from Oct. 31, 1871. Assignment recorded Liber Q, page 267, of Transfer of Patents, Sept. 29, 1871. Patent for improvement in compositions of madder for dyeing.

Patent No. 110,277, granted to Edward S. Renwick as Trustee, for seventeen years, from Dec. 20, 1870. Assignment of Renwick to company recorded T. 13, page 211, of Transfer of Patents, Jan. 9, 1871. Patent for improvement in the manufacture of colors and their application to fabrics.

Patent No. 99,105. Assignment to company Dec. 14, 1870, and certificates of ratification of said assignments to said company of said letters patent. Recorded Dec. 20, 1870, in Liber Q 13; page 221, of Transfer of Patents. Patent for a new and useful invention of an improved method of fixing pigments to fibrous and textile materials, and was issued Jan. 25, 1870.—New-York, 13th July, 1874.

G. THEO. ROSE,
Receiver Madder Color Company of New-York.

AUCTION SALE.

The Fire Department will sell at public auction, July 25, 1874, noon, at repair-yard, Nos. 19 and 21 Elizabeth st., one steam fire engine, hose, jumper, &c.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell

25,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL

at public auction on WEDNESDAY, July 29, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 38 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1874.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING UNDER the firm name of VAIL, GARGIULO & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.

ROBERT M. VAIL,
JOSEPH A. GARGIULO,
F. A. HILLARD.

We have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of VAIL, GARGIULO & CO.

ROBERT M. VAIL,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1874. F. A. HILLARD.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

PRONOUNCED SUCCESS of CHARLES GAYLER'S new serio-comic play, in five acts, entitled
WITH THE TIDE,
introducing
Miss KATIE MAYHEW
in the character of
JENNIE MARKLAND,
and in her charming
SONGS AND CHARACTER SKETCHES.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

FIVE GENTLEMEN

UP IN A BALLOON.
BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME,
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, AT 4 O'CLOCK.

BOWERY THEATRE.

W. B. FRELIGH..........Manager
FRIDAY EVENING, July 24, 1874,
BENEFIT OF
WILLIAM MARDEN.
A host of volunteers.
DRAMA, FARCE, VARIETY, AND OLIO.
CAPTAIN KYD.
JACK ROBINSON AND HIS MONKEY.
The finest bill of the season.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. C. W. BARRY.

GREAT DOUBLE BILL THIS DAY.

EVENING AT 8. C. W. BARRY in the sensation of ROPED IN, and in the beautiful drama of BEN BOLT.	AFTERNOON AT 2. Positively last time of Mr. A. H. Sheldon's drama entitled WEALTH AND CRIME, with full cast.

MONDAY, JULY 27, THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.

THIS AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK, (by especial request,) the Grand Legendary Drama of FAUSTUS AND MEPHISTOPHELES! Full Cast, Grand Ballet, beautiful Scenery, Mechanical Effects, &c. EVANGELINE is in rehearsal, and soon to be produced.

FIVE GENTLEMEN

UP IN A BALLOON.
BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME,
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, AT 4 O'CLOCK.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT

THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

FIVE GENTLEMEN

UP IN A BALLOON.
BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME,
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, AT 4 O'CLOCK.

PEALE'S COURT OF DEATH.

OPEN DAY and EVENING at LEAVITT ART GALLERY, corner Broadway and 12th st. Admission, 25 cents.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CAMP-MEETING—SEA CLIFF—COMMENCing July 23, and continuing over two Sabbaths. Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave New-York, Pier No. 27, Peck slip, second pier below the bridge, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M. and 5 P. M., stoping at 33d st. each way, and at Grand st. on the morning trip up and afternoon trip down. Bishops Simpson, Haven, Peck, and Janes, Rev. Dr. Ives, Rev. Dr. Nelson, Rev. Dr. Eddy, Chaplain McCabe, together with many other distinguished divines of the Methodist and other denominations. Also Bishops Kavanaugh and Doggett, and Rev. Dr. Sargent and Dr. Lee, of the Church South, will be present.

Fare for the round trip, 60 cents.

BISHOP KAVANAUGH, OF THE METHODIST Episcopal Church, South, will preach at First Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, on Sunday morning next, at 10:30 o'clock, and Dr. Leroy M. Lee, of Richmond, Va., will occupy the pulpit in the evening at 7:45. All seats free.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES.

1874.
FIRST MEETING.
SATURDAY, July 25.
TUESDAY, July 28.
THURSDAY, July 30.
SATURDAY, Aug. 1.
TUESDAY, Aug. 4.
SECOND MEETING.
SATURDAY, Aug. 8.
TUESDAY, Aug. 11.
Extra match day, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12.
THURSDAY, Aug. 13.
SATURDAY, Aug. 15.
TUESDAY, Aug. 18.
Extra day Great Stake, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19.
THURSDAY, Aug. 20.

Races promptly at 12 o'clock each day.

W. R. TRAVERS, President.
JOHN MORRISSEY, Lessee.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of GEORGE TUGNOT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Rufus B. Cowing, at No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of February, 1874.

RUFUS B. COWING, }
P. D. P. RICKETTS, } Executors.
f13-1aw6mF* H. R. DEMILT, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE BRINCKERHOFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No 52 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated New-York the 2d day of April, 1874. The New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, Administrators, with the will annexed, by HENRY PARISH, President.

ap4-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. ARCHDALL O'DOHERTY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 64 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—New-York, the 4th day of June, 1874.

JOHN SUTHERLAND, Executor, &c.
ju5-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELINE L. HAGEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 8 East Twenty-ninth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of January, 1874.

ja23-1aw6mF* THOMAS HITCHCOCK, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER F. RANDOLPH, late of Dunellen, N. J., merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 333 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of January, 1874.

WILSON G. HUNT, Executor.
ja23-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM PAYNE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of A. W. Speir, No. 49 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of March, 1874.

JEMIMA PAYNE,
mh27-1aw6mF* Executrix.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 21st day of July, A. D. 1874, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FRANKLIN W. STOWELL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1874, at one o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM P. BRECK and WILLIAM B. SCHERMERHORN, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that petitions have been filed in said court by William P. Breck and William B. Schermerhorn, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the third day of August, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayers of the said petitions should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the ninth day of July, 1874.

jy10-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS LYNCH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy, No. 4,804.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas Lynch, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 2d day of July, A. D. 1874.

ISAAC BRISTOW, Assignee,
Nos. 78 and 80 Broad street, New-York City.
jy10-1aw3wF*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 24th day of June, 1874: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN HAZEN, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

LOUIS DEJONGE, Assignee,
Nos. 71 and 73 Duane st.
JOHN HENRY HULL, Attorney for Assignee,
jy10-1aw3wF* No. 240 Broadway.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 31st day of July, 1873, the undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of FITZ ROY PAGE, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT,
jy10-1aw3wF* Assignee, No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS SENT TO "THE TIMES" BY COMMISSIONER VAN NORT—LETTER TO CONTROLLER GREEN.

The Controller having returned to the Department of Public Works the proposal of Jas. Clark for regulating, grading, &c., Sixty-first street, from Ninth avenue to the Boulevard, without his approval of the sureties, on the ground that objections to the work were made by property-owners, Commissioner Van Nort has written the following letter, showing the illegality of such action:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1874.

To the Department of Finance:

This department is in receipt of yours of 17th inst., returning without approval of the sureties the proposal of Jas. Clark for regulating, grading, &c., Sixty-first street, from the Boulevard to Ninth avenue, for the reason that "a number of property-owners on the line of the proposed work, have personally called at this (your) office, and others have also made objections in writing to the work being done," &c.

No such objections were received at this office in the interval between the approval of the ordinance and the advertising and letting of the work; and if any had been received, I should still have considered it my duty to execute the ordinance. Neither the head of the Finance Department nor the head of this department has the right to suspend an ordinance of the Common Council. The veto power is vested in his Honor the Mayor, and the suspension of an ordinance in the manner attempted by the Finance Department would amount to a veto more absolute than that vested in the Mayor, because it would not go back to the Common Council for reconsideration. The law provides for certain delays in the passage of ordinances, and for their publication, in order to afford tax-payers and property-owners ample opportunity to interpose objections before their passage, if they so desire. Any objections after the approval of an ordinance should be made to the Common Council, which alone has the right to repeal its own acts. It is perfectly clear, therefore, that after an ordinance is finally adopted and approved it becomes the duty of executive officers of the City Government to execute it, not to defeat it, and the assumption of power by the Finance Department to defeat ordinances of the Common Council by refusing the approval of sureties on contracts for any reason whatever, other than those affecting the sufficiency of the sureties, is in the highest degree arbitrary and in violation of law and of the principles of democratic government.

The objection that a portion of the work has already been done by private owners cannot hold good, since the ordinance, as well as the specifications, provide only for work not already done, and no work will be done which is not necessary to be done.

In this case, as there was an irregularity in the proposal, in that the names of both sureties were written by the same hand, the work will be readvertised and relet as early as possible. Respectfully,

GEORGE M. VAN NORT,
Commissioner of Public Works.

The failure to execute the contract for paving Worth street and intersecting streets in the vicinity of the Five Points furnishes an illustration of the bad effects of the present laws in relation to contracts for public works. Proposals are often received from irresponsible parties, who do not intend to execute the work, but if they happen to be the lowest bidders, the contract must be awarded to them. The sureties of Peter Sheriden, the lowest bidder on the above work, failed to appear for qualification, and his proposal was, therefore, returned from the Finance Department, and these streets are left in their present disgraceful condition during the entire hot season. Commissioner Van Nort has directed the immediate readvertisement of the work, that it may be relet and executed as early as possible.

THE NEW FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

The opening of bids at Washington for the new five per cent. loan was the prominent topic of discussion in financial circles yesterday. The fact that the bids were opened in private, and that Secretary Bristow declined to give any information regarding them was in some quarters made the subject of unfavorable comment. This dissatisfaction was, however, confined to a minority, and the prevailing feeling was one of gratification and pride that the bids were so large, New-York alone taking, according to present estimates, about $100,000,000 of the loan. The following is believed to be an approximately correct list of the New-York bids: Seligman and Co., $50,000,000; Belmont & Co., $25,000,000; Von Hoffman & Co., $4,000,000; Speyer & Co., $1,000,000; Netter & Co., $1,000,000; Fisk & Hatch, $1,000,000; Parker Handy, $1,000,000; Musgrave & Co., $200,000; Bank of California, $1,000,000; Fourth National Bank, $600,000; Cisco & Son, $1,520,000; J. B. Colgate & Co., $1,000,000; First National Bank $1,000,000; and a rumored Cuban syndicate, $8,000,000. In addition to these, Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., and Morton, Bliss & Co., who are personally represented in Washington, are said to be bidders for large amounts, but no estimates of their proposals could be obtained.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER'S ANSWER.

Mayor Havemeyer has taken every possible precaution to prevent his answer being made public before it reaches the hands of Gov. Dix. One of his confidential clerks was engaged throughout yesterday in making a copy of it for further revision if necessary. It is not likely that it will be sent to the Governor before Saturday. Notwithstanding the reticence of the Mayor as to the character of his reply, it is understood that he refers not to the legal, but to the moral and political aspects of the prosecution of Messrs. Charlick and Gardner, and claims that the movement to depose him is the result of a great Tammany conspiracy to complete the work she had begun, namely, the bankruptcy of this City. The answer, it is said, also contains statements as to the character of Sherridan, the principal witness against the Police Commissioners, who is represented as a notorious ballot-box stuffer, upon whose testimony depended their conviction; and it also alludes to the character of one of the jurors on the panel, who is alleged to have been a policy dealer, and as such necessarily hostile to the Police Commissioners, because they had issued orders to suppress gambling in this City. The Mayor seems to feel assured that the Governor, after reading his answer, will dismiss the charges preferred against him.

THE INDICTED ELECTION INSPECTORS.

To-day was fixed for the trial of the Election Inspectors, who were indicted by the Grand Jury on charges preferred by Tammany Hall, but it was expected at the office of Col. Geo. W. Wingate, counsel for the prosecution, yesterday that it would be postponed for several days, both sides being willing. The names of the indicted Inspectors, and the nature of the charges against them for violation of the Election law are as follows:

Patrick Barry, Election Inspector of the Eleventh Election District of the Eighteenth Assembly District, indicted for having ballots for the Assembly behind the railing at the polling place, and distributing them, notwithstanding the remonstrances of other inspectors.

Samuel M. Cox, of the Fifth Election District of the Eighteenth Assembly District, indicted for stuffing a ballot-box.

James B. Hunt, James Murphy, Augustus A. Levy, and Levy Lippman, of the Twelfth Election District of the Eighteenth Assembly District, jointly indicted for not counting votes cast for the Assembly. These inspectors are specifically charged with having counted votes for Biglin by indorsements, without opening the ballots or packages, in spite of the objections made by Dr. McWhinnie, of No. 189 Lexington avenue.

John E. Warner, Andrew McCabe, Adolph Robinson, and C. Fred Meserole, of the Seventeenth Election District of the Eighth Assembly District, indicted for not canvassing the votes in the Assembly box. The specific charges against these Inspectors is that they counted six votes for Messer, thirty-seven for Nachtman, and gave the remainder of the votes to Scherman without counting them.

Thomas M. Strand, First Election District of the Eighth Assembly District, indicted for adding to the ballots while they were being canvassed, and after they had been all counted.

Morris Krause, of the Fifth Election District of the Eighth Assembly District, indicted for stuffing the Assembly ballot-box, and changing tickets.

Michael Foley, Sixth Election District of the Second Assembly District, indicted for destroying a paster bearing the name of William Walsh, the Tammany Democratic candidate for County Clerk.

John McCabe, of the Seventh Election District of the First Assembly District, indicted for refusing a vote of Thomas Keaney.

James Rugan, of the Tenth Election District of the Eighteenth Assembly District, indicted for bringing liquor into the polling place.

THE NEW SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

The promotion of Police Inspector George Washington Walling to the office of Superintendent of the Force was received yesterday with general favor by the public. The opinion universally entertained is that Mr. Walling will make an honest and efficient Chief of the force, his long experience and honorable record as a police official in every way qualifying and recommending him for the position. The appointment of Mr. Walling is a contradiction of the statement that the Board of Police would not appoint a Superintendent until the Governor had made a decision on the charges against Havemeyer. It will be remembered that it was said that if the Governor did not remove the Mayor, Commissioner Matsell would, in accordance with the wishes of the Mayor, resign his office to leave a vacancy to be filled by the appointment of Mr. Gardner, and that the latter would then be reappointed to his former place as Superintendent.

ARREST ON A BENCH WARRANT.

About two months ago, Capt. Irving, of the Central Office, received from the District Attorney's office, a bench warrant for the arrest of Edward E. Kendricks, formerly a broker at No. 22 Broad street, who is indicted for grand larceny and receiving stolen goods. Kendricks was arrested in the Spring of 1873 for the alleged negotiation of some stolen bonds, the property of Seneca Thomas and Betsey F. Hadow. After examination he was required to find bail in the sum of $20,000 to await trial. Ex-Alderman Ignatius Flynn and Ex-Councilman John Houghtaling gave the required security, and Kendricks was released. When the case was called for trial by Recorder Hackett, in October last, Kendricks failed to put in an appearance, and the bail was forfeited. A bench warrant was issued for his arrest, and yesterday he was found in a billiard-saloon in New street by Capt. Irving and Officer Sampson, of the Central Office. He was locked up at Police Headquarters, and will be arraigned at the District Attorney's office to-day. Kendricks bears an unenviable reputation as a dealer in bogus and stolen bonds, and has been in the hands of the Police on several occasions.

THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

The quarterly report of the Dock Department for the three months ending June 30, shows that several of the minor officials have been awarded an increase of salary. Progress is reported on the several important improvements. The most important lease contract was made with the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, granting the use of land under water belonging to the City between the centre line of Sixtieth street and the southerly line of Sixty-fifth street, North River, with privilege to erect two piers, each of a width of 80 feet, for a term of ten years from Aug. 1, 1874, at $5,000 per annum, (contingent the first three years,) with the privilege of four renewals of ten years each, the rent for each succeeding renewal to be $1,000 per annum over and above the annual rent paid during the preceding term of ten years. The piers are to be removed by the company at the expiration of the lease upon six months' notice from the department, or else to revert to the City free of all claim. This is the ground to be occupied by the Vanderbilt grain elevators, and the terms of the lease give the Commodore veritable control of the property for fifty years.

At the meeting of the Commissioners yesterday, Commissioner Budd's resolution, offered at a previous meeting, setting forth the necessity of the board's taking some action to abate the practice of filling up docks with merchandise and the mooring of boats in the North and East Rivers, was called up and ordered to be submitted to the Corporation Counsel for his instruction as to the powers of the board in the matter.

Superintendent Pickering was directed to dredge the easterly half of Piers Nos. 50 and 60 East River, to obtain a depth of sixteen feet of water. The application of the Commissioner of Public Works for the setting aside for the use of his department of the dock at Eighty-sixth street, was denied. The petition of Samuel Schiele for a lease of pier at foot of Forty-sixth street, North River, was also denied, as was also the petition of Nelson Abbott to erect a bulk-head in front of premises owned by him near Gouverneur slip, East River. The owners of Pier No. 6 North River were ordered to dredge out the north half of the slip adjacent thereto. The meeting then adjourned.

THE CASE OF EDWARD K. WINSHIP.

The case of Edward K. Winship was continued yesterday at the office of the Referee, Levi A. Fuller, No. 102 Broadway. Mr. Burt, on the part of the defendant, renewed the arguments on the motion made to dismiss the case of the complainant on the evidence presented by him, with liberty to enter a defense if the case so presented should be sustained. The parties to the action were represented as on the previous day. The question was all a matter of argument, and the Referee reserved his decision until Tuesday as to the entertaining or dismissal of the motion. If the motion is dismissed it will not, of course, prejudice the defendant's right to enter a defense. Mr. Burt argued that the defendant's representations as to the use of the money placed in his hands were immaterial to the case. All that Mr. Burdick desired for his money was the three and a half per cent. per month. He argued that, if Burdick relied on Winship's agency, the plaintiff would have asked what was being done with his money or how it was invested. He argued that plaintiff gave Winship his money to be used in his (Winship's) business. This was not a usurious complaint, and there was no attempt shown to violate the statute against usury. Counsel moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that the plaintiff had failed to prove the complaint as alleged, and made a separate motion on each of the three charges alleged in the complaint. Mr. Sewell replied on the part of the complainant, his arguments being for the most part conversant with topics which were the subject of the previous day's proceedings. Mr. Howard Ellis, for the defendant, submitted that the Referee should dismiss the case. The Referee reserved his decision until Monday. Should it prove adverse, counsel for defendant will open his defense.

THE POISONING OF JOHN AND ANNIE POWERS.

Yesterday afternoon Prof. Doremus, to whom was given the stomach, œsophagus, and a portion of the intestines of John and Annie Powers, reported to Coroner Woltman that he would make a chemical analysis of them in a few days, as Controller Green had agreed to see that he was paid for so doing. The case is a strange one, and has been quite a puzzle to the physicians in attendance on the deceased. They all agree, however, after looking at the facts produced before them, that the poison was not contained in anything eaten or drank by the parties at the house No. 17 West Fifty-seventh street. This is shown by the fact that although three women living in this house partook of the lemonade, whisky, currants, &c., none of them are sick, nor have they had any symptoms of poisoning. In the house where Annie Powers was employed as a domestic, at No. 8 East Thirty-second street, however, and where the brother and sister partook of the pickles, which will also be analyzed, Mrs. Burke, the cook, who had eaten some of them, was taken sick, having the same symptoms as the deceased exhibited. It is said that copper is used largely by the trade to color pickles, and they believe that as the pickles were old and musty, the copper solidified, and became much more poisonous in consequence.

Capt. Allaire, of the Twenty-first Precinct, is still investigating the case, and yesterday handed to Coroner Woltman the following list of witnesses, who will be served with subpœnas: Elizabeth Chambers, housekeeper, at No. 17 West Fifty-seventh street, and Ellen Batterslee, house-maid, same place; Thomas, Michael, and Margaret Ryan, of No. 728 First avenue; John A. Ubsdell, of No. 8 East Thirty-second street, in whose employ the deceased Annie Powers was; Patrick Biglin and Ellen Burke, servants at the same place. Capt. Allaire learned that the whisky drank in Fifty-seventh street was purchased from Charles White, a wealthy rectifier, of No. 255 West Fifteenth street. It was kept in a bottle in the house.

CORONERS' CASES.

An officer of the Thirtieth Precinct yesterday morning found the dead body of Thomas Elliott, aged sixty-two years, hanging to the rafters in a shanty in One Hundred and Sixth street, near Ninth avenue....The body of an unknown woman was found floating in the East River, off Pier No. 1. The deceased was about sixty-five years old, was well dressed, and had two plain gold rings on each hand. ....Andrew Kuhn, aged fourteen years, accidentally shot himself in the foot, in One Hundred and Sixteenth street, on the 4th of July, from the effects of which wound he died yesterday....Coroner Woltman yesterday held an inquest in the case of the child Willie Wellacher, who was accidentally struck with a club in the hands of Officer Stepper, of the Seventeenth Precinct, on the 18th of June, at the corner of Eleventh street and First avenue. The mother of the child testified that on the day in question she had the child in her arms, when the officer was swinging his club in a threatening manner toward a crowd of loafers he was driving off. The club accidentally struck the child on the head, which resulted in the child's death some days later. Dr. Shine testified that he made a post-mortem examination of the body, and found that the wound inflicted was across the left eye, an inch and a half long, and extending to the bone. In his opinion it had been badly attended, and pus had gathered about the eye and passed into the brain. Meningitis, resulting from the blow, was the cause of death. The jury retired, and soon after returned with a verdict exonerating the officer from all blame, but advising him to be more careful in the use of his club. After a severe reprimand by Coroner Woltman, the officer was discharged.

ACCIDENT TO THE SPANISH STEAMER TOMAS.

The Spanish steamer Tomas was discovered by the White Star steamer Belgic, from London, on Monday evening, floating about in what seemed to be an unmanageable condition. On speaking the vessel she was discovered to be beyond the control of the crew, who were endeavoring to make headway under sail with very poor success. Capt. Metcalfe, of the Belgic, at the request of Capt. Basanez, examined the machinery of the Tomas, which had given way, not in consequence of any great stress of weather, but from some unexplained cause. The steamer was taken in tow by the Belgic, the crew taken aboard the latter vessel, and all proceeded toward this port, where the Belgic arrived after a delay of only one day, having accomplished her voyage from London, delays included, in twelve days. The Tomas is a screw steamer of 1,878 tons burden, owned by G. H. Fletcher & Co., of London, and contains a valuable cargo of corn and tobacco.

A REPORTED SUSPENSION.

The statement published in an afternoon paper of yesterday to the effect that Messrs. Colin Campbell & Co., dry-goods merchants, of Detroit, Mich., had suspended, with liabilities estimated at over $100,000, $90,000 of which was owing to Cochran, McLean & Co., of this City, is emphatically denied by the parties most interested. Mr. James McLean, of the last-named firm, states that the alleged "suspension" is really a mere winding up of the affairs of Messrs. Colin Cambell & Co., who will pay 100 cents on the dollar, and have a surplus of $50,000 or $60,000 remaining.

LOVE AND LIQUOR.

Louis Love and Jane, his wife, went on a spree three days ago, and kept it up until yesterday, when it culminated in a row between them, which resulted in the smashing of a door. Their landlord, not liking the destruction of his property, called on the Police to arrest them for disorderly conduct. Officers Wilson and Shine, of the Fourteenth Precinct, were accordingly sent to the house, and proceeded to arrest the parties, upon which Mrs. Love became very violent, and seizing a hatchet struck Officer Wilson on the head, and hit Officer Shine on the thumb, before she could be secured. The Loves and their two little children, who had been starving while their parents were indulging in their orgie, were marched off to the Tombs, where Justice Flammer held the woman for two months in default of $1,000 bail, and permitted the man, as he was the more sober of the two, to go home with the children upon his promising to take care of them.

THE COUGHLAN BIGAMY TRIAL.

The trial of James Coughlan, the Hoboken contractor, for bigamy, was continued yesterday in the Hudson County (N. J.) Court of Oyer and Terminer. After the opening of court Marie Van Vleck was placed on the witness stand, and testified that in the Fall of 1869 she lived in Macdougal street, New-York, and defendant and a young lady boarded at her house. They introduced themselves as Mr. and Mrs. Conklin. Mrs. Conklin hired the rooms for herself and her husband. The bills for board were charged to Mr. Conklin. Miss Finch testified that she called frequently at the house where Coughlan was living in New-York. On one occasion she talked with him about the marriage certificate, remarking that it was similar to hers. She read the names on it, and said she did not know Rev. John Cookman, but knew his brother. She said to Coughlan, "So John Cookman married you?" He replied, "Yes, he married us." She said, (reading from the certificate,) "Mary Conroy, witness," and he replied, "Yes; she was with us." He then said he had offered his wife a deed of a house and lot in Hoboken if she would go there, but she declined it, not liking the place. This conversation occurred in the Summer of 1872, some time after the month of August to the best of witness' opinion.

Lewis Heck, Mr. Crane's book keeper, was recalled, and testified to the entries in his book. On cross-examination he admitted that there were several entries in Crispell's memorandum-book which were not in his.

Jacob Dombrena, a driver in Crane's employ, testified that he went to a funeral in Staten Island on Jan. 25, 1871. On his return about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, he saw Crispell in the carriage-house. (Crispell testified that he drove Coughlan out on that day, and they did not return until after midnight.)

District Attorney Garrettson called Crispell, but he did not appear.

Wm. Wright testified that he sent money orders to his son Charles Wright, who was in Des Moines, Iowa, for a year, but he could not remember what year. His testimony is important only from the fact that on the last trial Charles Wright testified that he drove out with Coughlan on the 52th of January, 1871.

Gordon Farmer, Postmaster of Hoboken, testified to an entry on his book that a money order was sent by William Wright to his son Charles Wright, who was then in Des Moines, Iowa. The court admitted the book as evidence, and counsel for the defendant took an exception.

The case was then closed and counsel summed up. At 4 o'clock Judge Bedle commenced his charge to the jury. The charge was an able and exhaustive resumé of the testimony, and was against the defendant throughout. At 4:45 o'clock the jury retired.

At a late hour last night the jury had not agreed to a verdict. The Judge will receive the verdict of the jury at the opening of court this morning, until which time the jury will be locked up.

BASE-BALL.

There was but a very small attendance at the fifth championship game between the Mutual and Hartford Clubs, played on the Union Grounds yesterday. The contest, owing to the very poor fielding of the visiting club, was one-sided and uninteresting. The Mutuals played a fair fielding game, and were unusually strong at the bat. Burdock and Allison excelled in the field on the Mutual side; the former also led at the bat. Of the visitors, Mills and Barlow were the best in the field, and Hastings strongest at the bat. The game was impartially umpired by Mr. Hodes, of the Atlantics. Appended is the score:

MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	HARTFORD.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.
Higham, r. f.	2	2	0	0	Barlow, s. s	0	1	0	4
Allison, c.	2	2	5	2	Hastings, c.	3	3	4	0
Start, 1st b.	0	2	8	0	Mills, 1st b.	1	2	13	0
Matthews, p.	0	0	0	3	Pike, c. f.	0	1	3	0
Hatfield, l. f.	0	0	4	0	Tipper, l. f.	0	1	4	0
Nelson, 2d b.	1	1	4	2	Fisher, p.	0	2	0	1
Burdock, 3d b.	4	4	5	1	Boyd, 3d b.	0	1	1	0
Remsen, c. f.	2	1	1	0	Addy, 2d b.	0	1	1	5
Cary, s. s.	2	2	0	1	Brady, r. f.	1	1	1	0
Total	13	14	27	9	Total	5	13	27	10

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mutual	2	4	2	0	2	1	0	0	2	—13
Hartford	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	— 5

Umpire—Mr. Hodes, of the Atlantic Club. Time of Game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. First Base by Errors—Mutual, 5; Hartford, 2. Runs Earned—Mutual, 3; Hartford, 0. Wides Pitched—By Fisher, 18; by Matthews, 24.

On Saturday the Mutuals will again play the Hartfords on the Union Grounds.

THE END OF A RING BUILDING.

The Eighteenth Ward Market—one of the buildings commenced and completed under the auspices of the Tammany Ring—after remaining idle since its erection, has at last been turned to some use. Controller Green and Mayor Havemeyer, as Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, have assigned the costly structure for a dog-pound, the accommodations of the present pound being too limited to admit of the slaughter of canines within the time provided in the ordinance and the reception of others. The new pound has ample quarters for 1,000 dogs, four times the number which can be sheltered in the existing structure. In the centre of the market, which is located on Seventeenth street, near the East River, a great pond is to be dug. Above it will be suspended a crane, with a cage capable of holding forty dogs, and at a signal from Capt. Marriott, the Pound Master, this will be submerged until they are drowned. This humane mode of dispatching friendless canines is the result, it is said, of the interference of Prof. Bergh. It is certain that a pound could have been erected at a much less cost than that of the building to be used, and which, like the New Court-house, stands like an immovable sepulchre over Tammany.

DR. KENT'S INFAMOUS CONSPIRACY.

Mrs. Elizabeth Harmen was placed on trial for grand larceny in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, but the evidence only disclosed a case of petit larceny. The complainant, Agnes English, who stated that she was book-keeper for the somewhat notorious Dr. Kent, proprietor of an "establishment" in the Grove House, Bleecker street, testified that she rented a room to the prisoner on the 18th June, and left in it a grenadine shawl valued at $5. Complainant missed the shawl next day, and asked the prisoner about it. Mrs. Harmen denied having taken the article, and thirteen days after it was found in her trunk. The evidence for the defense disclosed the fact that the prisoner owed Dr. Kent a week's rent, in lieu of which that individual tried to retain her trunk. She replevined the article, and was about to remove it, when Kent called in an officer, searched the trunk, and in it found the shawl alleged to have been stolen. The prisoner denied ever having taken the shawl, and stated that when asked to open her trunk she did so willingly, when, for the first time, she saw the garment. Judge Sutherland said that the charge was an infamous, wicked conspiracy against Mrs. Harmen, and said that if Dr. Kent had been present the court would have read him a moral lesson. By direction of his Honor the jury immediately acquitted the prisoner.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.

Col. Stebbins, President of the Department of Parks, does not intend to answer the communication of Messrs. Wheeler and Vance explaining their action in cutting down the estimate of the Park Department. Col. Stebbins believes that the document is quite unworthy of any notice, it being simply an infamous dodge of political intriguers to embarrass the department. Yesterday Col. Stebbins transmitted the following note, bearing upon the subject of the revised estimate, to the Mayor as President of the Board of Apportionment.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully submit herewith the opinion of the Counsel of the Corporation in relation to the late action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment upon matters of grave importance to this department.

As it fully justifies the views expressed in my letter of June 30 and July 3, 1874, I now beg to express the hope that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment will take such action, in conformity to the views of the Counsel of the Corporation, as will relieve the department from the necessity of appearing to act inconsistently with the arrangements which they have intended to establish. I am, gentlemen, yours truly,

HENRY G. STEBBINS.

"HABIT INTOX."

Jane Muir was brought before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus. It appeared that on the 17th of the present month she was committed by Police Justice Murray under a commitment charging her with "habit intox." As the commitment of the prisoner was merely for examination, her counsel, Mr. Abraham H. Hummel, in moving for her discharge, argued that, according to well-settled practice, she ought to have had an examination within forty-eight hours, instead of being kept imprisoned without such examination during a period of six days; also, that the commitment was defective upon its face, no such crime being known to the law as "habit intox." Judge Lawrence said the commitment was clearly worthless, and ordered the immediate discharge of the prisoner.

A DISHONEST WAITER.

William Vincent, a waiter in the employment of Mr. Wm. J. Schenck, No. 323 Fifth avenue, was committed in $1,000 bail by Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Police Court, for stealing a quantity of silver-ware from his employer. He confessed his guilt, and said that drink had been the means of driving him to the theft. Considering that the stolen property was found on him, his confession is easily understood.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The annual picnic of Company A of the Eighth Regiment (Washington Grays) took place yesterday.

We have received $17 from the boarders at the Mott House, Tarrytown, N. Y., for the Children's Excursion Fund.

Augustus Herzog, aged 16, fell from the second to the first floor of No. 12 Lispenard street last evening and was seriously injured.

Annie O'Brien, aged nine, fell from the roof of No. 418 West Thirty-second street last evening, and sustained serious internal injuries.

The New-York Encampment No. 4, of the Ancient Order of Good Fellows, engaged in an annual festival at Hamilton Park yesterday.

John H. Draper sold at auction yesterday, for the owner, Mr. Major, the schooner yacht Seadrift to the Hell Gate pilots, for the sum of $1,000.

Jane Brocken, aged forty-five, of No. 250 Mott street, fell from a third-story window of her residence, yesterday morning, and sustained serious injuries.

R. A. Gunn, M. D., Professor of Surgery of the New-York Medical College for Women, lectured last evening before the New-York Liberal Club on "Natural Heritage."

The New-York Saengerbund, a German vocal organization, gave a Summer night's festival and concert at Terrace Garden last night. The affair attracted a large attendance.

The Pacific Mail steamer Pacific arrived at Panama Wednesday from San Francisco and way ports, and the Winchester arrived at San Francisco from Panama and way ports.

Wm. H. Gibson, of No. 253 First avenue, was bitten by a dog at Twenty-sixth street and Tenth avenue yesterday afternoon. The dog was killed by Patrolman Manning, of the Sixteenth Precinct.

The steam-ship Hammonia, which sailed for Europe yesterday, took 31,745 letters and 53 bags of papers. The steam-ship Merrimack, which left this port for Brazil, took 8,606 letters and 85 bags of papers.

The Landwehr Verein, a private German military organization, has taken action to effect a reorganization and a consolidation of the different companies. A new music corps for the battalion has been engaged.

The agent of the White Star Line of steamers says there is no truth in the report telegraphed from Philadelphia that four of the steamers of that line are to be withdrawn from this City and run from Philadelphia.

The Fourteenth Assembly District German Republican Association held a meeting in Avenue A last night, and in addition to the transaction of the usual routine business discussed the prospects of the Fall campaign.

The only arrivals reported yesterday at Castle Garden were the India, from Glasgow, with seventy-seven passengers, and the State of Pennsylvania, from Glasgow, with fifty-three passengers, making a total of 130 passengers in all.

The Warden of the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island reported yesterday to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction that eleven additional small-pox patients had been received, making a total of fifty-one now in the Hospital.

The delegates of the different divisions of the German co-operative life insurance organization known as the Hildise Bund, held a meeting in Eighth street last night, when arrangements were completed for a common festival, which is to come off some time during the Summer.

A slight fire occurred early yesterday morning in the old fort on the north end of Blackwell's Island, known as Maxey's fort, and built by a lunatic named Maxey. The fire was caused by a lighted match falling among some old clothes, and was extinguished before any damage was done.

William F. Dunning, of No. 31 Roosevelt street, was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Murray at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday charged with stealing cigar-holders, meerschaum pipes, and other articles, all valued at $80, from Henry Sherwin, of No. 111 Broadway. He admitted his guilt.

Patrick Kelly, of No. 42 Henry street, New-York, was yesterday arrested and taken before Justice Flammer, of the Tombs Police Court, on complaint of Thomas Burke, who charged him with stealing six barrels and two kegs of liquor from his store No. 375 Third street, Brooklyn, on the 21st inst. Held in default of $1,500 bail.

The Rev. W. C. Van Meter, of Rome, formerly of the Howard Mission, this City, delivered an address on the mission to the children in Italy, in the Association Hall, at 8 o'clock last evening. Stereoscopic views of Rome and its neighborhood were exhibited at the close of the meeting. Mr. Van Meter will sail for Europe on Saturday.

Yesterday. United States Commissioner Shields issued twenty-five warrants for the arrest of persons charged with violation of the United States internal revenue law by selling spirits and manufactured tobacco without having paid the United States special tax. Thirteen other cases of the same nature were disposed of by the same Commissioner.

Judge Larremore, of the Court of Common Pleas, decided yesterday that under the new act authorizing the transfer of causes from the higher court to the Marine Court, the power of the former, in actions upon contract, is limited to suits where the amount claimed does not exceed $1,000, that being the limit of the Marine Court's jurisdiction under previous statutes.

A meeting of the Nineteenth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at the corner of Broadway and Seventieth street, Mr. Charles F. Bruder in the chair. The only business before the meeting was the discussion of amendment of the by-laws, and the division of the district into two separate associations in accordance with a recommendation of the Central Committee.

Mr. William H. Postley, Chief Clerk of the postal railway service between New-York and Boston, died on Sunday last at his residence in Jersey City. His funeral took place yesterday afternoon. Mr. Postley was a veteran in the postal service, having been appointed a clerk in the New-York Post Office in 1844. He was highly esteemed for his efficiency, intelligence, and integrity in his official capacity, and for his estimable personal qualities.

On the 18th of April last the Seawanhaka Yacht Club, through a committee, issued an invitation to the owners of schooner yachts belonging to regularly organized yacht clubs in the United States to join in a Corinthian race at Newport for a prize offered by the club. The sailing of the race was, by the terms of the invitation, made conditional upon the entry of at least five yachts prior to the 1st of July. The committee announce that double the minimum number of entries have been received, and that the race will be sailed. The 8th day of August has been selected for the contest. All entries must be sent to the Secretary, Mr. Frederick De P. Foster, No. 65 Wall street, on or before the 7th day of August.

BROOKLYN.

The body of a drowned man was found at the foot of South Eighth street yesterday.

The first excursion of the Fresh Air Fund Association took out 650 poor children from Brooklyn to Canarsie yesterday.

John Harrison, aged twenty years, of No. 83 Ryerson street, was thrown out of his wagon in Grand near Park avenue yesterday, and badly injured.

Officer Rountree, of the Eighth Sub-Precinct, was committed for examination yesterday for having clubbed John McGuire, of Twelfth street and Fifth avenue, without any provocation.

Judge Pratt yesterday granted an order consolidating the Elm Place and State Street Congregational Churches. The title of the new church will be "The Union Congregational Church of the City of Brooklyn."

United States Collectors Gillen and Bowden yesterday morning seized an illicit still, together with five barrels of molasses, which was in operation in a building in Fifth street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, E. D.

LONG ISLAND.

The monthly meeting of the Local Visiting Committee of the Queens County institutions will be held in Liberty Hall, Hempstead, on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

The prevailing dearth is having a bad effect upon corn, potatoes, and "garden truck" generally on the island, and unless there should be a copious rain-fall soon the Fall crops will be considerably shortened.

At 11:30 yesterday morning an unknown man threw himself across the track of the Flushing and North-side Railroad, near Woodside, in advance of an express train, and was instantly killed. Coroner Manger has been notified, and will hold an inquest to-day.

A house at Mineola, belonging to Mr. Luke Fleet, and occupied by Patrick Lawler, was yesterday morning discovered to be on fire in the basement near the chimney, but fortunately the flames were extinguished before a great amount of damage had been done.

A large number of street lamps have been received at Garden City, and are to be erected immediately, when the streets will be lighted with gas, the works for that purpose being nearly completed. The furniture for the hotel is now being put in, and the building is expected to be ready for occupancy next week.

Yesterday afternoon about 4:20 the Rockaway train of the Long Island Railroad collided with a special train bound to Rockaway. It seems that the regular Rockaway train was behind time, and no notice to that effect had been given at the depot in Hunter's Point. The conductor on the due train was the only one injured. Both engines were badly injured. In consequence of the accident no trains left the depot until late in the evening.

At the last meeting of the Queens County Board of Supervisors the Surrogate, Alexander Hagner, was authorized to have a general index of accounts of executors and administrators made for use in his office, and the sum of $100 was appropriated for the purpose. The County Treasurer was authorized to borrow $8,000 for the use of the County Superintendents of the Poor, and $6,000 to meet payments to be made on the contracts for the erection of buildings of the new poor farm on Hog Island. The Treasurer and Superintendents of the Poor are required to make at the next meeting of the board, on the 30th inst., a detailed statement of all the expenditures already made and authorized in connection with the establishment of the poor farm and the removal of the paupers to Hog Island, or Barnum Island, as it is hereafter to be known.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Andrew Blake, attorney for Justice John Flanagan, yesterday applied to the Court of Common Pleas for an order for the arrest of J. Edward Ireland, late editor and publisher of the *North New-York*, in a suit brought by Justice Flanagan for an alleged libel, laying his damages at $50,000.

In the matter of the divorce suit of Moses W. Miller, a venerable retired farmer, against his young wife, Josephine Miller, the former yesterday abandoned the case, setting forth, through his counsel, Mr. Charles Purdy, that he had been induced to believe, from statements made by one Isaac Wilson, that he would be a material witness in producing proof of certain acts of adultery committed by the defendant; that on the strength of such representations he brought the suit for divorce. Subsequently, when the promised testimony in regard to alleged adulterous acts on the part of the defendant was called, Isaac Wilson would not appear to testify, and neither could or would he produce witnesses to prove any acts of adultery on the part of the defendant. Under these circumstances the plaintiff abandoned the case, and pays all costs incurred. Mrs. Miller, however, declines to renew her marital relations with her husband.

NEW-JERSEY.

John Schutt, a resident of Hoboken, was very severely scalded yesterday while cleaning out the boiler of the steam-ship Oder, lying at the Bremen dock. His injuries will probably prove fatal.

A young woman, named Lizzie Brown, was arrested in Jersey City yesterday on a charge of stealing $350 from a man she had enticed to New-York. The prisoner had just completed a term in the Penitentiary for stealing a watch chain.

Peter Carty, a Newark grocer, has been missing since the 30th of June. It is charged that he fled to avoid his creditors and to escape prosecution for forgery, he having negotiated several notes, the indorsements on which are said to be forgeries.

Peter McCanin, aged six years, while playing on the banks of the canal, in Greenville, yesterday, accidentally fell into the water and was drowned. The body was recovered in twenty minutes by a boy named Henry Singleman, who dived down to the bottom several times for it. County Physician Stout gave a permit for burial.

Henry Thorgis, alias "Coppers," who is in the Hudson County Jail awaiting trial on a charge of burglary, made a desperate attack upon Deputy Keeper Ryerson and assistants Liddell and Park while they were removing him from his cell yesterday. Armed with a club, he made a desperate fight, but was finally overcome, placed in irons, and incarcerated in the dungeon.

A little boy named John Ward was fatally injured yesterday, at the Warren street, Jersey City, crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He attempted to steal a ride on a drilling train, but in jumping on missed his hold and fell under the wheels of the rear car. The wheel passed over his body almost lengthwise, cutting off his right leg and breaking his arm, besides inflicting other very severe injuries. He was taken to the City Hospital, where his injuries were pronounced fatal.

The examination of Rev. S. Glendenning, of Jersey City, on the charge made against him by Miss Pomeroy, was set down for yesterday morning at Justice Aldridge's office. At the appointed time the defendant, accompanied by his counsel and John Gorden, his bondsman, appeared in court, and was informed by the Justice that, according to the statute, no further proceedings could be had until after the birth of the child. Glendenning then renewed his bonds in the sum of $1,000. Mr. Gorden again becoming his bondsman.

The body of the man found lying in the swamp near Homestead Station Wednesday has been identified as that of Henry Sellers, of the firm of Mackey, Sellers & Co., No. 149 Chambers street, New-York. On Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, he left his home in West Hoboken ostensibly to take a walk, and was not seen again until his body was found in the swamp, and a bottle containing some white liquid near by. County Physician Stout made a post-mortem examination, and found that death was caused by a dose of oxalic acid. The suicide was forty years old and unmarried.

On Wednesday evening a couple of sneak-thieves gained an entrance to the dwelling of James N. Harcourt, in Newark, during the absence of the family at Ocean Grove, and ransacked every bureau and closet in the house. A son of Mr. Harcourt happened to visit the house yesterday morning, and saw the fellows leaving. He fired a shot at them as they were climbing over the fence, when one of them begged him not to shoot again, and surrendered himself. The other succeeded in making his escape. The prisoner gave his name as William Jackson, and was committed for trial.

A NEW ARMORY IN BROOKLYN.

The corner-stone of the new armory building of the Thirteenth Regiment, was laid with appropriate ceremonies yesterday evening by Mayor Hunter. A large number of the most prominent officials and citizens of Brooklyn were present and participated. The Thirteenth Regiment assembled on Henry street and marched to the site of the new building, on Flatbush avenue. The situation of the armory is on the east side of Flatbush avenue, north of Atlantic avenue, running through to Hanson place in the form of an L; the width of the armory will be 120 feet and 200 feet deep, with a piece of ground on Flatbush avenue containing the vestibule, stairs, etc.; the ground of 120 by 200 feet will be the drill-room, 28 feet high, with a story over it suspended from the roof, and containing ten company rooms, officers' rooms, squad drill room, library, etc., which will be 14 feet high; over the vestibule on Flatbush avenue will be a story, containing reception rooms for invited guests; above this, on a level with the officers' and companies' rooms, will be the Colonel's private rooms, and above this will be another floor containing the janitor's rooms; under this portion of the building will be a cellar, and outside of the same, under the sidewalk, will be a large vault for boilers to heat the building. The style of the building will be the romanesque, the materials brick and stone, with the two fronts on both Flatbush avenue and Hanson place of Philadelphia brick, trimmed with Connecticut granite; the roof will be of iron, circular form on the inside, hip form on the outside, and covered with Pennsylvania slate. On the top of the roof will be a large skylight, 12 feet wide and 163 feet long, to give light to the second floor, as also a drill-room, by means of three large well-holes in the second floor, 32 by 40 feet each, inclosed by railings, and forming promenades almost the full length of the building. The drill-room floor will be laid independent of the walls of the building, to prevent vibrations from marching. The main front on Flatbush avenue will be built with a centre gable, with two towers; the largest one will be crowned with a battlement cornice, with large flag-pole, and having an outside balcony on the upper floor. The cost of the building will amount to $100,000.

THE LABORERS FOR VENEZUELA.

The examination of the charges preferred against Zander & McMahon, were resumed yesterday, before Mayor Havemeyer's Secretary. Only three of the thirty emigrants who made the complaint were present. One of them testified that he handed a copy of the agreement of the firm to procure work for them in Venezuela to Mr. Zander, and that he refused to return it. He said the laborers had suffered great hardship on board the steamer Albemarle, on which they sailed for Venezuela, and that 100 emigrants had to remain there because they had no means to procure passages for this City. The defense is to be presented to-day. It is thought that the Venezuela Government paid the fares of the emigrants to that country.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Judge Sutherland, James Supple pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months....Charles Wood pleaded guilty to burglary, and was sent to State Prison for three years and six months....William Sullivan pleaded guilty to an attempt at larceny from the person, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months....An Italian, named Charles Shalle, who keeps a news-stand at Baxter and Chatham streets, and is well known to the Police as a receiver of stolen goods, pleaded guilty to purchasing a pair of pantaloons knowing them to have been stolen, and was sent to State Prison for three years. James Brady, who stole the property from his employer, Edward Farley, No. 80 Bowery, and sold it to Shalle, acknowledged that he had been in the habit of stealing property for two years, but in consideration of informing on the receiver, Shalle, was allowed to plead guilty of petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one month....Frederick Henderson pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months....Charles Rupple, pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and was sent to the Penitentiary for eighteen months. ....Patrick Conroy and Patrick Hanley were charged with stealing a set of harness, the property of L. Sayres, of No. 219 West Forty-sixth street, on the 14th of July. Hanley was tried and acquitted; Conroy pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

THE EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT AT CREEDMOOR.

The Eighty-fourth Regiment, Lieut. Col. Beattie commanding, assembled at its armory yesterday morning, and proceeded by the 8:20 train to Creedmoor, Long Island, for rifle-practice. The grounds were reached shortly before 10 A. M. A line of pickets was next established to prevent any members from leaving the field, and prevent the sale of intoxicating beverages during the presence of the regiment. At 10 o'clock firing was commenced at the 200 yards range, and concluded at noon. Col. Conkling, acting commander of the Second Brigade, was present during the contest, and expressed his satisfaction with the conduct of the command. Of the number who shot at the 200 yards range, fifty-nine qualified, by making a score of eight, to shoot at the target at 500 yards distance. The score made by the regimental team amounted to 242, which is slightly below the average of the preceding commands, although it bore a closer resemblance to military shooting and less to chance shots than the scores made in the First Brigade. The following list indicates the number, by companies, firing at both distances;

Company	F and S.	A.	B.	C.	E.	F.	H.	I.	K.
200 yards	6	17	20	21	21	12	16	17	18
500 yards	5	11	8	4	5	4	12	6	4

Among the prominent visitors present were Major Gen. Shaler, Col. Mitchell, formerly Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment, and Bethel Burton, inventor of the Ward-Burton gun. The following is a list of the best scores:

Name.	200 yards.	Total....	500 yards.	Total....	Gd Total.
Capt. Fullerton, Co. B	2 3 3 2 0	13	2 3 3 2 2	12	25
Sergt. Booth, Co. A	2 2 2 3 3	12	2 0 3 2 4	11	23
Private Levy, Co. E	2 3 0 3 2	10	3 2 4 3 5	12	22
Sergt. Osborne, Co. C	2 3 3 2 3	13	3 4 0 0 2	9	22
Private McAdams, Co. A	2 3 2 2 2	11	3 3 2 0 2	10	21
Quartermaster Birch	2 4 2 2 3	13	0 4 0 3 0	7	20
Sergt. McNielly, Co. C	2 3 0 2 2	9	3 0 2 2 3	10	19
Corporal Davis, Co. H	3 2 2 3 3	13	0 2 0 0 4	6	19
Capt. McCready, Co. A	3 2 0 3 2	10	0 3 2 2 2	9	19
Private Tubman, Co. K	2 2 2 4 2	12	4 2 0 0 0	6	18
Sergt. Harrigan, Co. H	2 2 2 0 2	8	0 0 3 3 3	9	17
Ord. Sergt. Douglas	2 2 2 2 2	10	2 0 2 3 0	7	17
Private McCrawley, Co. A	3 2 2 3 2	12	0 0 2 3 0	6	17
Private Thomas, Co. A	0 3 2 2 2	9	0 2 3 0 2	7	16
Private Palmer, Co. C	0 3 0 2 4	9	0 3 2 0 2	7	16
Private Long, Co. A	0 2 3 2 2	9	0 2 0 2 3	7	16
Private Gerraghty, Co. A	2 2 3 2 0	9	0 2 2 3 0	7	16
Sergt. Scott, Co. B	2 2 0 2 3	9	0 2 3 0 2	7	16
Private Jenson, Co. B	2 2 2 2 2	10	3 0 0 3 0	6	16
Capt. McKinley, Co. I	2 3 2 2 2	11	3 0 0 0 2	5	16
Private McQuade, Co. I	2 3 2 4 0	11	0 0 2 0 3	5	16
Sergt. McKnight, Co. B	2 2 3 3 2	12	2 0 2 0 0	4	16
Drummer Miller, Co. A	4 0 2 0 2	8	3 0 2 2 0	7	15
Corp. Vanstan, Co. C	0 2 3 3 0	8	2 0 3 0 2	7	15
Corp. Simmons, Co. B	2 3 2 2 0	9	2 0 2 0 2	6	15
Private Carroll, Co. F	0 4 3 2 3	12	3 0 0 0 0	3	15
Sergt. Hahn, Co. H	2 2 0 2 2	8	0 4 0 2 0	6	14
Private Gilson, Co. A	2 3 2 0 2	9	0 2 0 3 0	5	14
Sergt. Randall, Co. F	2 2 2 2 2	10	0 2 2 0 0	4	14
Lieut. Bradshaw, Co. H	2 2 2 2 2	10	2 2 0 0 0	4	14
Private Jenny, Co. I	2 2 3 3 2	12	0 0 2 0 0	2	14
Sergt. Lang, Co. H	2 2 2 2 4	12	0 0 0 0 2	2	14
Private White, Co. A	2 3 2 3 2	12	0 0 2 0 0	2	14
Drum Major Nolte	3 3 2 2 4	14	0 0 0 0 0	0	14

The time-table presented by the Central Railroad of Long Island, and the running time of the ferry-boats at James' slip, do not always agree. And although the boats are advertised to "leave James' slip thirty minutes previous to the departure of the trains" on the printed tables issued by that road, it does not follow that the boats will arrive in time to connect with the trains at Hunter's Point. As no train leaves Hunter's Point for Creedmoor between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., a number of passengers have been disappointed lately by the want of system displayed in making connections. Yesterday the boat which was to leave the slip in time to connect with the 9:35 train for Creedmoor met with an accident to her wheels, and as no boat was supplied in time by the company it was found impossible to reach the 10 o'clock train twenty-five minutes later. On Wednesday, the same boat arrived at Hunter's Point five minutes late, and the disappointed passengers were informed that the train had "just gone."

A CASE THAT REQUIRES CLEARING UP.

On the 23d of last October Thomas Collier, of No. 331 Monroe street, was robbed of three silver watches and one gold watch, besides $30 in money, on the corner of Amity and Greene streets, by two men, who beat him severely at the same time. One of the highwaymen, Thomas Mullen, was arrested and sent to Sing Sing on the charge; the other escaped, and the property was not recovered. Yesterday morning Officer Murphy, of the Twentieth Precinct, arrested Morris Martin, of No. 269 West Thirty-eighth street, for some cause as yet unknown, and in his possession was found the gold watch stolen from Collier. Martin was arraigned before Justice Murray at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and testified that he bought the watch from Geigerman, of No. 685 Broadway, dealer in jewelry, &c., last December, for $40. Mr. Geigerman was summoned to court, and admitted selling the watch to Martin, and also stated that he purchased it for $20 from Sergeant Day, of the Fifteenth Precinct, on the 1st of December. Sergeant Day, who is now stationed in the Eleventh Precinct, was sent for, but, it being his day off, he could not be found. It will be remembered that about this time last December Sergeant Day was tried for stealing a set of diamond studs from the body of a man brought in dead to the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house. The case was not made out against the Sergeant, but ended by his removal to the Eleventh Precinct. He will give his version of how he became possessed of the watch in court to-day.

CHARGE AGAINST AN OFFICIAL DOG-CATCHER.

Mayor Havemeyer seems to be unfortunate in some of his later appointments. A few days ago, after due consideration, he administered the oath of office to about a score of official dog-catchers; and yesterday a charge was made against one of the number. Mr. Adolf Filkenburgh, of No. 46 Avenue B, complained before the Mayor's Secretary that the authorized dog-catcher in his district had seized his Newfoundland dog, worth about $250, while it was taking the fresh air on the sidewalks. He followed the official, who refused to surrender the animal unless upon payment of $2, this amount being $1 50 more than he could obtain for it at the Pound. He remonstrated and refused to pay the sum, but the official was inexorable. At last he asked the official to take the dog to the Pound, where he could redeem it by paying $3, or $1 more than the official had demanded, but he declined to do so. After hearing this statement the Mayor's Secretary issued an order directing the dog-catcher to deliver the valuable canine at the Pound. If Mr. Filkenburgh had "settled" the matter with the dog-catcher, he would have saved himself $1—the redemption price being $3, and the official would have gained $1 50 over the amount which would have been paid for the dog at the Pound.

THE SWISS RIFLEMEN'S FESTIVAL.

The shooting festival of the Swiss riflemen's associations of this City, New-Jersey, and other localities, which was inaugurated at the Scheutzen Park, Union Hill, N. J., on Monday and continued during the succeeding days, was brought to a successful conclusion yesterday. The festival grounds were visited by a large concourse of visitors from among the Swiss population of this City and the vicinity. The contest at the different targets terminated at noon, and during the afternoon prizes were awarded which amounted in value to not less than $3,500.

A MIXED CASE.

The case of Mrs. Meyers, charged with keeping a disorderly house at No. 223 Wooster street, was again before Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday. The complainant in the case is now in the House of Detention under $5,000 bail, sent there by Justice Murray for failing to appear when called on to testify against Mrs. Meyers. The latter denies that she keeps any such house, and states that the prosecution is an attempt to blackmail her on the part of McNamee, who is the complainant, and is now in custody under $5,000 bail to insure his attendance. Counsel for Mrs. Meyers waived an examination, and elected to be tried at General Sessions.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Paul Schneider, aged twenty-three, of New-Jersey, who lodged on Wednesday night at No. 110 Chatham street, was found yesterday morning in his room unconscious from an overdose of chloroform, and was removed to Park Hospital. Schneider is a Russian, and was formerly a drug clerk in Newark, N. J. He left that city on Wednesday evening, and took a room at the Hotel du Canada, No. 110 Chatham street. After careful treatment at the Park Hospital he became conscious, and admitted that he had inhaled the chloroform to put an end to his existence, but refused to give any reason for his conduct. His condition last night was so much improved that the physician in attendance pronounced him out of danger.

THE RAILROAD BOND FORGERIES.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, counsel for Charles B. Orvis, one of the alleged negotiators of the Roberts and Gleason forged bonds, against whom twenty-five indictments have been found for forging first mortgage bonds of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad, renewed his motion to admit the prisoner to bail. Judge Sutherland fixed bail on all the indictments at $10,000. The prisoner had not been able to obtain the necessary bail up to the hour of closing the District Attorney's office.

THE HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, July 23.—Spanish Gold, 250@252. American Gold, 246@248. Exchange active: on United States, 60 days, currency, 123@125 ℘ cent. premium; do., short sight, do., 128@130 premium; do., 60 days, gold, 138@140 premium; do., short sight, do., 143@145 premium; on London, 170@175 premium; on Paris, 142@145 premium.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Merrimack, for Rio de Janeiro.—Miss Mille Antonini, Miss Augusta Chambers, Miss Ida Ferance, Miss Lizette Barnaell, Miss Ida Boemer, Miss Josie Ackinson, Miss Laura Chicicu, Miss Marie Bogert, Mr. Mortimor, wife, and child, Mr. Hernandez and wife, Mr. Bernard and wife, Mr. Nelson, wife, and two children, A. Hernandez and wife, Mr. Hall and wife, Master Stewart, G. Lingard, Karl Lind, D. Leeson, Marie Camera, Alice Martin, Miss Johanna, Augustus De Souza, Albert Jacobson, T. Wheelan, J. W. Forrest, J. S. Delaney, J. D. Germon, C. Romero, Jr., Franco Orozco, Thos. B. McDonough, J. M. Hinds and wife, Mrs. F. L. Marsh, Mrs. A. T. Savory and maid, Mrs. Sarah Alexander and child, J. L. Keever, A. R. Brasbie, C. H. Chermett, Miss L. Ygaravidez, Miss H. Ygaravidez, Miss N. Davila, J. C. Borgesdos Santos, Ezequiel de Elia, D. Rodriquez, A. Ygaravidez, A. Nones, Gen. J. C. Caldwell, C. F. Caldwell, Emanuel Galiano, Jas. Thomas, Jr., Anthony Weissner, Jose Ochoteco, Morris Welsh.

In steam-ship Leo, for Savannah.—W. M. Kiernan, E. S. Lathrop, E. C. Richardson, Richard E. Roe, T. Holcomb, Mrs. Ackerman, C. J. Wise and wife, W. Schretey, J. H. Hunter, Chas. Cameron, wife, and baby, J. McCullough and wife, J. R. McDonald, Mr. Kehoe, H. Lamke.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:49 | Sun sets.....7:23 | Moon sets..12:24

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..3:04 | Gov. Island..3:53 | Hell Gate...5:15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........THURSDAY, July 23.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships W. A. Scholten, (Dutch,) Huss, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Merrimack, Weir, St. Thomas, Rio Janeiro, &c., W. R. Garrison; City of Merida, Timmerman, Havana, F. Alexandre & Son; Vindicator, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Middlesex, Buell, New-Haven, Rackett & Brothers; Marcia Greenleaf, Bunker, Liverpool, James W. Elwell & Co.; Hammonia, (Ger.,) Voss, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ship City of Montreal, (Br.,) Mudgett, Liverpool, Thos. Dunham's Nephew & Co.

Barks N. M. Haven, Haven, Portland, Me., Miller & Houghton; Hunnus, (Aust.,) Pollich, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Zilda, (Aust.,) Perich, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Evelyn, (Br.,) Smith, Matanzas, Cuba, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Emma C. Beales, Bailey, East Indies, V. H. Brown & Co.; Vanguard, Mickell, Liverpool, Howland & Frothingham; Rosina, (Aust.,) Tounetto, Cork or Falmouth, J. C. Seager; Hosea Rich, Pierce, Havre, France, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Italia, (Ital.,) Lubrano, Pezzuote, Naples Bay, Lauro, Storey & Co.; William Tell, (Norw.,) Martensen, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.; Favorite, Woodward, Port Spain, Trinidad, H. Trowbridge's Sons; J. H. Lane, Bickmore, Bordeaux, France, Carver & Barnes.

Schrs. Daylight, McFadden, Portsmouth, Candee & Pressey; Minna Pepplier, Conover, Philadelphia, Brett, Son & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship India, (Br.,) Harris, Glasgow July 8, via Queenstown 10th, with mdse. and 80 passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Belgic, (Br.,) Metcalf, London July 10, with mdse. to R. J. Cortes. July 12, lat. 49, lon. 13, spoke brig Salve, (of St. John, N. B.,) from Antwerp, for New-York; 15th, lat. 48, lon. 33, ship John Watt, from Philadelphia, for Cronstadt; same date, &c., exchanged signals with a bark showing letters H. D. C. G., bound W.; 20th, lat. 41 31, lon. 64, fell in with steam-ship Tomas, (Span.,) Capt. Basanez, from Baltimore, for Liverpool, engines disabled; wished to be towed to port; took her in tow and towed her to this port.

Steam-ship Tomas, (Span.,) Basanez, Baltimore, for Liverpool, July 9, with mdse. to master. July 13, the condenser and main pump gave out; 20th, lat. 41 31, lon. 64, was taken in tow by steam-ship Belgic, from London, and towed to this port.

Steamship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Company.

Ship Occidental, (new, 1,500 tons,) Dunphy, of and 8 ds. from Bath, in ballast to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brig Henry Perkins, ——, Calais, with lumber to Mowe, Cole & Benson.

Schr. Jos. Nickerson, Whitman, Bahia 44 ds., with rosewood, &c., to Simon De Visser—vessel to Yates & Porterfield. Left in port, brig David, to sail in about 20 ds.; ship India, to sail in ballast, for San Francisco, on June 16.

Schr. Abbie, Pitman, McDonald, Baltimore.
Schr. H. Prescott, Merriman, Baltimore.
Schr. M. A. Hickman, Robinson, Virginia.
Schr. D. E. Sawyer, Bennett, Virginia.
Schr. Ida May, Drisko, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. J. H. Marvil, Johnson, Richmond, for Hartford.
Schr. P. C. Schultz, Thompson, Richmond.
Schr. J. P. Simpson, Jackson, Norfolk, with shingles to T. H. Benton & Son.
Schr. Excelsior, Blydenburg, Somerset.
Schr. Emma, Hubble, Baltimore.
Schr. Carrie S. Webb, Homan, Charleston 7 ds., with lumber to J. E. Lasher & Co.—vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; is bound to Athens.
Schr. A. H. Seming, Brower, Baltimore, for Bridgeport.
Schr. J. P. Kelsey, Sears, Richmond, Va.
Schr. A. P. Cranmer, Asird, Baltimore, for Bridgeport.
Schr. Helen M. Condon, McCarthy, Belfast, for Jacksonville.
Schr. M. M. Brainard, Stevens, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Elm City, Kidd, Fall River.
Schr. Delphi, Allen, Fall River, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Franklin Bell, Cole, Virginia.
Schr. M. H. Band, Kimby, Georgetown, S. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.
Schr. Empire State, Beckwith, Georgebanks, with fish to H. C. Rodgers.
Schr. E. P. Church, Gifford, Bristol, with lobsters to Benj. Wallace.
Schr. Tarry Not, Allen, Gardiner, with lumber to order.
Schr. Baltimore, Francis, Norwalk.
Schr. Helen Mar, Ward, Providence.
Schr. S. A. Falconer, Wilson, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. J. Clark, Crowell, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. S. S. Godfrey, Price, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Free Wind, Frisbee, Portsmouth.
Schr. M. W. Griffing, Stocking, Pawtucket.
Schr. F. G. Russell, Rankin Pawtucket.
Schr. Potter and Hooper, Bradburry, Newport.
Schr. Judge Tenny, Rich, New-Bedford.
Schr. B. F. Woolsey, Terrill, New-Bedford for Elizabethport.
Schr. H. M. Howes, Howes, New-Bedford for Baltimore.
Schr. L. C. Mills, Armstrong, Lynn.
WIND—Sunset, light; South, clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Hammonia, for Hamburg; Merrimack, for Rio Janeiro, via St. Thomas; City of Merida, for Havana; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c.; ships Strathearn and City of Montreal, for Liverpool; bark Mozart, for Bremen; brig Black Swan, for Barbados.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 23.—Arr. steamers Leipzig, from Bremen; Octorara, from New-York; William Whilden, from Philadelphia; schrs. Charles Morford, from Bull River, S. C.; Margaret and Lucy, from Providence; E. H. Atwood, from Bangor; F. W. Stevens, from Boston; Samuel C. Hart, from New-York; Nicanor, from Rondout; Jas. H. Hoyt, from New-Haven.

Cld. steamers America, for Savannah; John S. Hopkins, for Boston; Josephine Thompson, for New-York; Henry L. Gaw, for Philadelphia; barks Hindo, for London; Tahti, for Newry; schrs. Sallis Coursey, for Charleston; Charley Woolsey, for New-Haven.

Sld. bark Johann Ludwig, for Bremen; brigs Mathilde and Irma, for Demerara.

BOSTON, Mass., July 23.—Arr. steamers Lord Clive, Urquehart, from Liverpool; Flag, Foster, from Charleston; Neptune, Perry, from New-York. Schrs. Wm. F. Phelps, Cranmer, from Philadelphia; Express, Tilton, Ireland; A. D. Scull, Somers, from do.

Arr. steamer Wm. Laurence, Howes, from Baltimore; schrs. Mattie W. Franklin, Atwood, from Philadelphia; Union Flag, Frisbie, from Weehawken.

Cld. Italian bark Sebastino Caboto, Scarpoe, for Queenstown for orders; brig F. H. Jennings, Mahoney, for Portland; schrs. Charles F. Heyer, Poland, for Port Caledonia, C. B.; Ida C. Ballard, West, for Pictou; Nellie Cushing, Simpson, for do.; James W. Brown, Kane, for Jacksonville; Maggie J. Chadwick, Norris, for Alexandria; Skylark, Small, for Baltimore; Kate and Luella, Bonsall, for Chester, Penn.; Helen Sharp, Sharp, for New-York via Kennebec River; C. E. Raymond, Kelly, for do.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 23.—Arr. barks Alaska, from Havana; Jessie, from do.; schr. Etiwan, from Baltimore.

LEWES, July 23.—Spoken yesterday, 25 miles southeast of Henlopen, brig Hiram Abiff, from St. Jago, for New-York. The bark Autocrat went to sea yesterday. The schr. H. & F. Chambers sld. for Philadelphia with iron raised from the wreck of the Medway.

NEWCASTLE, July 23.—Passed down, steamer Florida, from Providence; bark George B. Dean, for Antwerp; schrs. Maggie J. Lawrence, for Charleston; M. H. Westcott, for Alexandria; Ephriam and Anne, for Boston; James Alderdise, for Boston; E. F. Cabada, for Providence; E. J. Heraty, for Hyannis.

Passed up, schrs. James M. Wilson, from Charlestown, Charles E. Paige, from Boston; L. N. Lovell, from Fall River; George H. Bent, from Cambridgeport.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 23.—Cld. ship Scioto, for Liverpool.

Arr. at the Passes, steam-ship City of Galveston, from New-York.

Sld. from the Passes, steam-ship City of San Antonio.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—Cld. steam-ship Fanita, for New-York, and Rattlesnake, for Boston, and schr. Sebastopol, for Federalsburg, Md.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 23.—Sld. steamer Worcester, for Boston.

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 23.—The Ancher Line steamer Tyrian, from Glasgow and London, arr. to-day.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., July 22.—Arr. bark Linda Stewart, South Amboy, for Portland; schrs. Henry G. Fay, Philadelphia, for Boston; Geo. Osborne, New-York, for Belfast; Alfred F. Howe, Fall River, for Searsport; C. W. Dexter, Newport, for Gardiner; Iona, Bangor, for Philadelphia; Oregon, Portland, for Providence.

Sld. schrs. Richard W. Denham, Iona, Henry G. Fay, and Matanzas.

Wind—A. M., northerly, fresh; P. M., variable, light, Clear.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, July 23.—Sld. for the United States, Confidence, F. Pirandello, J. M. Wiswell, Peti Dubrovacki, Helen Sands.

Arr. out from the United States on the 21st inst., Terling, O. B. Stillman, Helen A. Holmes, Margaret Evans, Otto and Antonie, Guldregn, D. H. Bills, Norsk Veritas, Daphne, Lavarellini, Fratelli.

22d, J. W. Drury, Alvoid, Antonio M., Amelia, A. C. Meyer, Annie Troop, Sir Colin Campbell, Emelia.

Arr. out from the United States on the 23d inst.: Wm. Tapscott, Hanoen, London, Kordula, Florence Rogers, Bessie Morris, Gainsborough, Sarah Douglass, Ida Mathilde.

Also arr. out from the United States, Elsinore, Sawley Chludow.

The bark Energi, from New-Orleans, for Narva, before reported ashore at Narva, has been gotten off and towed into Hungerburg.

LIVERPOOL, July 23.—The National Line steam-ship Canada, Capt. Webster, from New-York July 11, for Liverpool, was signaled off Fastnet Light at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

QUEENSTOWN, July 23.—The Allan Line steam-ship Hibernian, Capt. Archer, from Baltimore July 8, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

ROTTERDAM, July 23.—Arr. steam-ship Rotterdam, Janzen, from New-York.

YOKOHAMA, July 19.—The steam-ship Colorado sld. to-day for New-York, via Panama.

THE SIMONDS MANUNACTURING CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CULVER & SIMONDS' IMPROVED HOT-WATER AND HOT-AIR FURNACES, ELEVATED AND LOW OVEN RANGES, REGISTERS, VENTILATORS, &C.
NO. 50 CLIFF ST., NEW-YORK.
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.